

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 7.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

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D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST. Visits Moose Jaw 29th and 30th of each month.

Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDOUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Right at your home! Men, women want ed: whole or spare time at home. Work steady and simple; no book emvasing. Send your name and address, and full instructions ready to go to work will be sent free. No expense whatever. Address: THE MEMORIAL PRINTING & LITH. CO., 39 Dundas St., London, Ont.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker. MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

PRESERVING FRUIT.

The season for preserving fruit will soon be here and I expect a half car of plums direct from the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association. No other person in this district can buy from this firm, so hold your orders, as I will sell here at less than Winnipeg prices.

.....Thos Healey.

SLATER'S ..

FOR Summer Suitings

In Nobby Scotch and English Goods.

SPECIALTY ..

—IN— PANTINGS.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & FROCK DRESSMAKING. 1000 1/2 N. W. T. 50c

TOWN HALL

MOOSE JAW.

2 Nights Only 2

The Royal ..

Anamograph.

..... and

Specialty Co'y.

Read What the Regina Papers have to say about this Co.

Prices: 35 and 50 cents.

The Druggist has the plan of the hall and is SELLING the Tickets.

Removed...

We have moved into our new premises on the opposite side of the street, where we have secured greater accommodation for our constantly increasing trade. We will always keep in stock the best of everything in our line, and our main object will be to please by prompt delivery and popular prices.

BINDER TWINE.

We have for sale the best American twine, viz: "The Crown Brand." This twine can't be beat for quality and low price—try it

H. FERGUSON,

BUTCHER.

THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

In the Elections Petition for the Electoral District of the West Riding of Assiniboia in which John McDougall is petitioner, and Nicholas Flood Davin respondent. Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has on the 18th day of August, 1897, lodged at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, notice of an application, to withdraw the petition of which notice the following is a copy:—

"In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories.

"The Dominion Controverted Elections Act. Election for the Electoral District of the West Riding of Assiniboia, holden on the 16th and 22nd days of June, A.D., 1896.

"Petitioner John McDougall presented the 28th day of July, A.D., 1896.

"The petitioner proposes to apply to withdraw his petition on the ground that as he has accepted an office under the Government of Canada, it is improper that he should act as petitioner and prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his application.

"Dated this 19th day of August, 1897.

"H. A. ROBSON,

Agent for John McDougall, the Petitioner.

And take notice that by the rules of the Court prescribed for such cases any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the said election may within five days after the publication by the returning officer of this notice give notice in writing of his intention on the hearing to apply for leave to be substituted as a petitioner.

Dated at Regina, 18th August, 1897.

DIXIE WATSON,

Returning Officer.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1.....	\$ 72
" No. 2.....	68
" No. 3.....	63
Oats.....	30
Potatoes (new).....	1 00
Apples (green) per lb.....	10
Onions, per lb.....	10
Cheese.....	10
Bacon.....	11
Lard.....	12 1/2
Butter.....	12 1/2
Eggs, per doz.....	15

Farmers!

Farmers!

Pay

For Your Requirements.

We can save you at least

20 per cent.

on

Groceries ..

and

30 per cent.

on

Hardware ..

Our Grocery stock is complete and our prices are right.

Our Hardware stock is full to overflowing, especially in the harvest tool line. Be sure you call and have a look through before purchasing.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Lumber : Yard

....AND....

PLANING MILL.

Why do without screen windows and doors and suffer from the pest fly, when you can get them for 25 cents and upwards? Buy from us and encourage home industry.

See Our \$16.00 Boards.

A car of cedar posts just received, 7, 9, and 12 ft. long; also fresh burned lime. Chopping done Saturdays. Chop, wheat meal and graham flour for sale. Terms cash with order.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—House for sale at a bargain

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR

H. W. CARTER, - - PROP.

So's agent for Dr. White's new hair grower. Will grow hair on any bald head on earth and cure all scalp diseases.

NOW!

—Is the season for—

Fruit Jars.

Get Our Prices of Gems before you buy—It will pay you.

Also pickle jars, crocks, jugs.

THOSE SUITS

have gone out well, but we still have a few left. Get one of our leaders at \$2.90, worth \$4.00; a little better line at \$3.50, \$3.60 and \$3.90. Those goods are really the best values ever placed on our counters. Customers should not miss them if requiring a suit.

Marvels of Cheapness.

Our sale price of boots are marvels of cheapness. An inspection will satisfy you of the fact.

DON'T FORGET

that we are still clearing out all lines in summer goods at a great sacrifice, as we must make room for a big stock of fall goods.

Robinson & Hamilton.

Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.

THE Farmer's

.. STOVE ..

Made for the farming trade. Extra large oven. Extra heavy castings.

Order Early....

The Gurney Foundry Co. Ltd.

no. Brass, Agent, Moose Jaw.

H. McDougall

Dealer in.....

Lumber and

Building...

Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Jno. M. Elliott, of London, Ont., Found in a Dying Condition.

Considerable excitement was caused in town on Monday morning by the finding of a man lying in the ravine at the east end of the town, who was in an unconscious condition. He was removed to the Aberdeen House where he died a few minutes later. At first nobody seemed to know him, but papers found on his person show him to be Jno. M. Elliott, an implement expert, and that he came originally from London and later from Manitou. Later it was learned that he is the son of Mr. Jno. Elliott, of the well-known, but now defunct, implement firm of that name, of London, Ont. Several of our townsmen who came originally from that place know of him and his connections. Many different rumors are going around in connection with the sad incident, but as far as can be learned the facts are as follows: Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning Mr. G. W. Kent, whose house is near to where the man was found, saw him at the bottom of the ravine. He felt his pulse and concluded that the man was dead. He started to inform the authorities when he heard a groan. He then hastened for the doctor, who ordered him to be taken to the Aberdeen House, and after breakfast he would examine him. A rig was secured, and Inspector Battell had him conveyed to the Aberdeen as requested. While on the way he recovered consciousness a little and complained of a numbness in his right side which disappeared after being rubbed. He was put to bed and when the doctor returned a few minutes later he was dead. The town authorities had the man in charge, and in the absence of Coroner Turnbull, telegraphed to Regina for Dr. Low, but that gentleman was absent in Ontario. Coroner Scott, of Estevan, was wired for and arrived on Wednesday morning and empaneled the following jury to hold an inquest on the body: W. W. Bole (foreman), J. C. Hamilton, A. Wilson, H. J. Hood, J. A. McDonald and Alex. Wilson. The jury convened in the court house Wednesday afternoon and evening and heard the evidence.

R. E. Trumbell, of Virden, who happened to be in town, identified the remains as those of John Elliott, of London, Ont., and remembered having seen deceased in Winnipeg last month.

Dr. McCulloch swore to having held the post mortem. There was no trace of any violence upon the body. He found a slight softening of the base of the brain, which probably existed prior to death. The stomach contained only a little mucous and a small quantity of digestive fluid. He thought death was from natural causes. He had probably been lying exposed for some time.

The evidence of Inspector Battell and G. W. Kent were also taken, and the coroner, Dr. Scott, also gave evidence.

After considering the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, hastened by exposure. Mayor Bogue telegraphed to his father, Jno. Elliott, of London, and received an answer from Jno. Elliott, jr., to forward the remains to him. Accordingly the remains were shipped to London on Wednesday evening.

The deceased is very well known throughout Manitoba among the implement men, as each year, while the firm of John Elliott & Sons were in business he made a trip over the province on business. He only came up on this last trip about a month ago and entered the employ of the McCormick company at Manitou, as was proven by papers found on his person. Mayor Bogue wired the company and received a reply stating that deceased severed his connection with them some time ago. He was seen at Estevan some days ago by Dr. Scott and the next heard of him was when found in a dying condition on Monday morning, and no one could swear to have previously seen him around town. The deceased was a man about 31 years old, stood about 5 feet 8 inches in height and was well proportioned. He is said to have been a good machinist and usually enjoyed good health.

Harvest Hands.

To-day's train arrived in two sections shortly after one o'clock, and an exceptional busy time was experienced at the C.P.R. depot. The train carried part of the 4,000 farm hands who left Ontario for the west to assist in harvest operations. Yesterday fifteen trains, numbering 130 coaches, arrived in Winnipeg, from which points special trains were made up and dispatched over the branch lines. A few of the excursionists stopped off here.

The Election Case.

Regina Leader: "We have it upon authority which appears to be unimpeachable that the petitioner in the West Assiniboia election protest case has withdrawn, and, therefore, the trial which was to have begun on Tuesday next will not be proceeded with."

"Our readers will not be surprised when we say—and it is beyond peradventure the literal and undeniable truth,—that our feelings are too full for utterance."

Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Executive Council of the North-West Pharmaceutical Association was held on Monday in the council chamber. The members of the Council are: A. D. Ferguson, Wolsley; J. G. Templeton, Calgary; R. Martin, Regina; W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw, and W. G. Pettingill, who is now a resident of British Columbia. After the usual routine business the election of officers for the current year was proceeded with and resulted as follows: R. Martin, President; J. G. Templeton, Vice President; and A. D. Ferguson, Registrar-Treasurer.

Something New.

The Royal Anamograph and Specialty Co. will open a two night's engagement in the town hall, Moose Jaw, on Monday, Aug. 23rd. The Anamograph is Edison's latest and most wonderful invention and the machine this company is carrying is the one that was used at Rideau Hall by special request of the Governor-General. The company is composed of ten first-class song and dance artists, among whom are the following well-known people: Will McLeod, Irish song and dance artist and hornplayer; Miss Alice Doyle, pianist (gold medalist); the two Flynns, Barney and Grace, sketch team and singing and dancing; Frank Reynolds, back faced comedian, etc., etc. This company comes highly recommended by the eastern press, and it has played to two crowded houses at Regina which is something no other travelling show has done for some time. The reserved seats are on sale at the drug store.

Town Council.

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held in the Clerk's office on Monday evening, Aug. 16th. Present: Mayor Bogue and Councillors Herrier, Hannah, Kent and Smale.

The minutes of meeting of August 2nd and also of the adjourned meeting of August 4th were read and confirmed. The Clerk read a communication from Mr. C. F. Mills in regard to his assessment, and thanking the Council for their explanation; Mr. C. A. W. Stunt petitioned the Council for permission to build a dam across the ravine east of his residence; Coun. Hannah made a request on behalf of McDonald & Riddell, to allow them to deposit the earth from a cellar they are about to dig on the street as near as possible to the cellar.

Moved by Coun. Herrier, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the auditors' report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the account of Messrs. Necland and Stunt, for \$15.00 each as auditors for 1896, be paid, and that orders be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Kent, seconded by Coun. Smale, that the account of O. B. Fysh for salary as Clerk for July with costs, be paid to the Supreme Court. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Herrier, that the body of J. M. Elliott be removed to the town hall and that his property be taken care of by the town authorities. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Herrier, that the petition of C. A. W. Stunt be left over until next meeting and that the chairman of the Board of Works Committee be instructed to ascertain from the petitioner the style of dam proposed to be erected. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the town Inspector impound all horses, cattle, and other stock that he finds roaming about the town, either night or day, and that he take such steps as he thinks necessary to meet the case. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Herrier, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the request of Messrs. McDonald & Riddell as made by the Chairman of the Board of Works be granted and that they act under his instructions. Carried.

The Treasurer's monthly statement for July was presented and showed a balance of \$1350.89.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Short Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!"—Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

In speaking of the contemplated reduction in the North-West Mounted Police force, the Winnipeg Commercial publishes the following article, which we reproduce in full: "The recent developments in the far North-West will perhaps induce the Government to re-consider the decision to reduce the North-West Mounted Police force. Not long ago it was decided to reduce the force. Many people who were familiar with the requirements of the vast territory throughout which the police assist in maintaining order, considered this a mistake. Recent developments would indicate that instead of a reduction in the force, it will be necessary to increase the strength of the body. A vast territory over which there has heretofore been no civil or military control, will have to be added to the police patrol territory, through the development of mining in the far north. Law and order will have to be maintained in that northern region, and a considerable force will be necessary to back up the majesty of the law in these regions. Next summer there will undoubtedly be a vast influx of people to the far North-West, amongst whom there is certain to be a considerable sprinkling of a very rough element. It will never do to allow our mining camps to run wild after the fashion of the western States. Life and property must be made as secure in the far North-West as in any other portion of this vast Dominion. This has always been the case in the new regions of Western Canada and there must be no departure from the rule. Some papers in the United States have already hinted that if the Canadian laws do not suit their people who are going in swarms to the northern gold regions, they would take the law into their own hands. There is little fear of anything of the kind happening, but should there be any disposition to introduce Western States methods in our northern mining camps we must show our friends that Canadian law must be respected.

The region over which it will be necessary to maintain police control may be expected to greatly increase during the next few years. In addition to the new mining territories throughout which law and order will have to be maintained, there is also the question of protecting the fur-bearing animals of the north country. The fur trade is one of the great natural resources of the great north country, and the trade should be protected. The difficulty heretofore has been the absence of civil authority throughout the north country. There is also the question of protecting the timber resources from the destructive fires which have done so much damage during recent years. These are matters which could only be undertaken by extending police control over the territory, all of which goes to show that it will be many years before the North-West Mounted Police force can be decreased without injury to the country.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

At this time of the year there is always great interest taken in the price of wheat and what prospects there are for an increase before the present crop is harvested and ready for the market.

The outlook at the present is most hopeful and encouraging. For some time the price has been steadily climbing up, and on Saturday last it closed on the Chicago stock exchange at 84 cents. This means much to Manitoba and North West farmers. It means, says the Winnipeg Tribune, that the world has begun to realize that the conditions which have existed all year do not warrant the low prices which have prevailed and prices have accordingly been advanced. It is pretty difficult to understand why the present prices were not reached six months ago, and why they did not prevail all summer. We are fortunate, however, to be able to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that reason has at last affected the wheat market, and that the price is steadily increasing. Indications all point to a continued increase and to the maintenance of high prices the balance of this year, in which event the farmers will be able to reap a satisfactory return for their labor. From trade journals we learn that the Argentine crop is expected to be short and the conditions in India render it improbable that we will suffer from the competition of that country. The American crop is none too good, so that the prospect for good prices is excellent. A good average crop is now assured Manitoba and the Territories, as it is now ripening well, and if harvested in good condition the prospects are that we will have a large surplus of good wheat to export. The present crop well saved, and with good prices ruling should put the majority of our farmers on their feet and establish them on a sound financial footing such as they have not heretofore enjoyed. Farmers have reason to be thankful.

THE GOVERNMENT'S KLON-DYKE POLICY.

The decision of the Government to inaugurate a bold and vigorous policy for governing the Klondyke will be universally approved. Canada must assert an absolute control in the Klondyke country, and the sooner she establishes her supremacy the better. The Americans are rapidly taking possession of the country, and it is just possible they may cause trouble unless we are there to assert our authority from the beginning. Major Walsh, who has been appointed general administrator for the district, enjoys a reputation for courage and good judgment, and he seems eminently well qualified to assume the duties of the responsible position to which he has been appointed. Concurrently with the establishment of military and judicial rule in the district the Government will, we are informed, proceed to open a route to the Klondyke from Edmonton, through Canadian territory exclusively. Not only should Canada possess an overland route from the interior, open all the year around, but the route via Vancouver and the Pacific Ocean should be improved and popularized. The Government's chief concern should be to ensure the diversion of the great trade that is now reaching the Klondyke through the United States trading companies. Some of these latter are advertising extensively in the Chicago and other American papers. They claim they will make ten million dollars in a couple of years from their Klondyke business. This trade naturally belongs to Canada, and fortunately for us Canada possesses better natural means of communication than the United States. But these routes can not be opened up without the expenditure of money, and that expenditure the Government is called upon to undertake at once.—World.

THE CHECKER BOARD SYSTEM.

The Edmonton Bulletin makes vigorous protest against the Yukon policy of the Government, particularly in respect to the reservation of alternate claims. It says in part:—"At one time in the history of the North-West it was thought quite reasonable that the Government should similarly share in the then expected to be boundless profits of the new settlers by reserving the alternate sections for the special benefit of the Government or of its friends—the railroad and land companies. Why, it was argued, should the Government make the settler a present of land that was worth \$3 an acre. The Government owns the land and it is dealing generously by the settler in dividing up with him, and making him a present of a farm worth \$480. The reasoning seemed sound and the action

was taken, and what has been the result? To-day, fifteen years after this policy was entered upon, the land which was then grudging at three dollars is much more nearly worth one, and it is only worth that in so far as a settler wants to use it. The fact is that the land is worth nothing except for use, and every hindrance thrown in the way of its use is just so much of a hindrance to its becoming of value. Not only so but when the man who wants to use the land, finds that he cannot have the land he wants, and that in fact he must work to improve the value of other men's property as well as his own, he takes his labor and capital and enterprise to some other field. This is how the reservation of the alternate land claims has worked out in the North-West and it is how the reservation of alternate mining claims will work out in the Yukon."

NATIONAL ADVERTISING.

The advertising which this country has received in the United Kingdom during the last few months ought to be worth a good deal to us at a cash valuation. For years we have been paying our good money for just this sort of thing, and it is doubtful if tons of immigration literature, and platons of immigration agents could ever present our claims so favorably to the ears of John Bull as have the events of this Jubilee year. He has taken our professed loyalty very seriously, indeed; has put a reference to it in the Queen's Speech, and has permitted it to influence his trade relations with his European neighbors. This attitude on the part of the Government may be fairly taken to indicate the existence throughout the Kingdom of a profound belief in the advisability of meeting the Canadian advances half way, and in incorporating the Dominion as surely and as rapidly as possible in the fabric of the Empire.

This is the kind of feeling towards us which should bring results. When the Briton at home understands that in building up the Dominion he is directly strengthening the Empire, he will take more pains to turn emigration and trade our way. Living on the edge of the war camp of Europe, he knows the value of Imperial power, and is prepared to pay a price for it. These are facts that our people must not forget when they come to pay the bills for all this Jubilee display, and the Premier's successful European trip.—Star.

THE PREFERENTIAL CLAUSE

It has been decided by the imperial authorities that the preference clause of the new Canadian tariff must apply to those countries having "the most favored nation" treaties with Great Britain. As the matter stands now, countries having the "most favored nation" arrangement with Great Britain will come in for the same reduction upon their exports to Canada as has been accorded to British goods. This will mean that a rebate will have to be made in the duties collected upon imports from such countries since the new tariff went into effect. France will also, it is understood, come in for the reduction, owing to the "most favored nation" treaty between that country and Canada, as by the treaty we are bound to extend a favorable treatment to France as is accorded to any other foreign country. The preference which

it was intended should be extended only to Great Britain and the free trade colony of New South Wales, will therefore have to be very greatly extended, but we do not consider that this will work any great hardship to Canada—at least to the Canadian consumer. Aside from this, the "preference" provision in our tariff has accomplished the great work of freeing the colonies and the Empire at large from those very obnoxious "most favored nation" treaties with foreign countries. At the end of another year when those treaties expire, the preference will no longer be given to these countries. Any disadvantage which may be suffered in the meantime will therefore be amply repaid by the good which has been accomplished.—Commercial.

A NEW MAP NEEDED.

The Free Press says that many Canadians seem to be unaware of the fact that the vast territory west and north of the older provinces of the Dominion have defined boundaries and distinctive names. It is an error, and a lamentable one, to classify that great domain under the vague title "The North-West," which conveys no particular meaning and is, in fact, misleading and tends to be little a territory that contains within its bounds all the natural resources necessary to support a population as large as that of all Europe.

If the number of those who know that there are definitions of the northern territory is small, it is true that the number of those who possess the faintest knowledge of the particulars of the definition is infinitesimal. There is probably not one in a thousand who can draw a map of the boundaries of and write in the names of the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Keewatin, Athabasca, MacKenzie and Yukon. A new map of Canada is required. Canadians have an exceedingly large scope in the way of making geography. It is not to be wondered at that we can hardly keep up with the task. How many school pupils know, or even how many school teachers know, whether Ross land is north or west or east from Kaslo? or how far is it as the crow flies from Edmonton to Forty Mile Creek?

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

It is perhaps unnecessary to preach sermons against the cigarette habit. The evil effects are too well known. But it might be just as well to draw attention to the greatly increasing use of cigarettes by children in this city. It is no uncommon sight on the streets for children who have not passed the spanking age, to be seen puffing away at the "smokes" with all the dignity and energy of a veteran user of the weed. Boys of six and seven years of age up to twelve and fourteen are the chief offenders, and one toddler, who could not have been more than five years old, was noticed the other day with a lighted cigarette in his mouth. In many instances, doubtless, parents are to blame for thoughtlessly permitting their little ones to indulge in this habit, but whoever is to blame, the law against selling cigarettes to minors should be strictly enforced and the aiders and abettors in this pernicious practice properly punished. If the evil cannot be suppressed altogether, it should be restrained as much as possible.—Montreal Star.

R. BOGUE

Felt Hats
Wall Paper . .
Carpet Felt . .
Garden Seeds.

ALL OTHER LINES
COMPLETE.

R. BOGUE.

Commenting on the recently enacted tariff law of the United States, the Springfield Republican observes that the "history of 108 years of tariff making and tariff tinkering proves that permanency is the visionary possession of extreme enactments." The tariff of 1828 was followed within five years by radical downward changes; the tariff of 1842 was followed within four years by the Walker or free trade tariff; the McKinley Act of 1890 by the Wilson low tariff; the only extreme enactment which held a longer lease was that which obtained a foothold in the stress of the civil war. "The new experiment will be given a fair chance to prove its worth. Theory will not count against it. It will be tested by the facts." It adds: "These are times which defy history and stout experience. Unless, however, this enactment is to be a permanency, and a blessed one to the country we must look upon it as a public calamity. For we shall have planted business only the more broadly upon the treacherous sands of legislation and provoked a reverse movement of disturbing proportions."

The claim has been made in the Seattle papers that American citizens are entitled to the credit of discovery of gold in the Yukon waters. This is not true. In 1880 John McKenzie, a Canadian, with a party of Canadians, went down the Lewis River to Lake Lebarge. He was the first white man to run the White Horse rapids. He may be said to have discovered the route into the Yukon valley. The first discoverer of gold and mineral on the Stewart River was a man named Fraser, from Nova Scotia. Franklin Gulch and Forty Mile Creek diggings were discovered by three Canadians, McCue, Stewart and Franklin. Davis Creek was discovered by a party consisting of one Canadian and four Americans. Miller and Glacier Creeks were discovered by a party of Canadians and Americans. Birch Creek was discovered by a party consisting of three Canadians and two Americans. Klondyke was discovered by a Canadian named Henderson. The Yukon gold mines are Canadian by right of territorial ownership and by right of discovery.—Coast Exchange.

We are requested to warn the farmers of this district from entering into contracts with certain stove pedlars who are reported to have swindled a large number of farmers in Ontario and Manitoba, and it is thought that they are working further west. They deliver the goods and induce the purchaser to sign a cleverly worded contract, which means that he has to put up the whole price of the stove in hard cash when an agent of the firm represented by the pedlars calls on them a few months later. Apart from this the stoves are said to be made of malleable iron, which is all right for cheapness, but for wear it is simply no good. We deem it superfluous to give this matter more than a passing remark, believing that our farmers will not allow themselves to be trapped by any pedlar, but that they will only deal with local or other reliable firms from which they can depend on getting good serviceable articles, and whose business reputation depends entirely on the quality of goods they offer the public.

The Peterborough Examiner makes the following remarks in regard to the recent Epworth League convention at Toronto:—"It was evident from the proceedings at Massey Hall that the Epworth League and such organizations wield no little influence even upon the political questions of the day. A taking reference made by one of the speakers to the proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States brought the delegates to their feet, and showed in a most dramatic way that if the Methodist church of the two countries had the settling of the question it would not be long before the proposed arbitration became an actuality. As it is the Epworth League and its sister religious organizations are bound to have a beneficial influence in the maintenance of peace and good will between the two great families of the British race."

A Toronto paper advocates the extension of the liquor law in force in the North-West Territories to the Klondyke. It adds: "Liquor is sold openly at Klondyke. There is no reason why Klondyke, which is in the

Territories, is so set apart and given special legislation and there and many reasons why liquor should not be sold in the district. In fact, there is no place it seems where there is greater need of prohibition than in that very spot. The miners who collect at the place include men of vicious natures. The liquor that will be sold will be of the worst kind and it is no wild vision to anticipate excesses and debauchery of the most pronounced kind. This will lead to lawlessness and convert the district into one of the most immoral places on earth. Liquor should be prohibited in Klondyke."

Dr. Nansen's testimony is added to that of other Arctic explorers in favor of total abstinence. Referring to one of his earlier journeys, he says: "The only spirits we took were as fuel for our stove to melt the snow that we might have water to drink. I believe the use of stimulants to be a mistake." And in explaining his refusal to accept a proffered supply of very fine old Scotch whisky, he said: "I am of the opinion that the use of alcoholic drinks, especially in the Arctic regions, is to be avoided."

The annual report for 1896 of the Dominion Government experimental farms, has been received. The report makes a volume of nearly 500 pages with numerous illustrations, forming a most useful work on practical agriculture in all its branches. The report gives the result of last year's operations at the Central Farm at Ottawa, and also similar reports from the branch farms in the different provinces. Every progressive farmer should have a copy of this report.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will start for home on the 19th. Canadians of all classes, creeds and shades of political opinion, have every reason to be proud of their Premier. In Britain and in Paris the press has been unanimous in acknowledging his charm of manner, his eloquence and his ability as a progressive statesman. He will be heartily welcomed on his return to the land of his birth and of his warmest affection.—Canada Presbyterian.



There is implanted in every man a love of life strong enough to make him tremble and kneel before death when he thoroughly recognizes its approach. The trouble with men is that they do not recognize death unless it comes in some violent or rapid form. Consumption kills more men than wars, famines, plagues and accidents, but its approach is insidious, and men do not realize that they are in its clutch. While consumption is a germ disease, the bacilli will not invade sound and healthy lungs. The lungs must first be in a diseased condition. First a man feels a little out of sorts. Probably he is overworked and has given too little time to eating, sleeping and resting. His appetite fails and his digestion gets out of order and his blood does not receive the proper amount of life-giving nutriment. The liver becomes torpid and the blood is filled with impurities. These are pumped into every organ of the body, building up unhealthy, half-dead tissues. The most harm is done at the weakest spot, and most frequently that spot is in the lungs. A slight cold leads to inflammation, the bacilli invade the lungs and we have a case of consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood purifier and flesh builder. It restores the lost appetite, makes the digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, builds new and healthy flesh and drives out all impurities and disease germs. It cures weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. No honest druggist will recommend a substitute.

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Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

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Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
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Swindled at Calgary.

A pretty story comes from Calgary. An innocent looking individual appeared there a few days ago in possession of a 'brick' of gold obtained from a 'hidden' mine. As a matter of fact he was not so green as he looked. But he was fishing for suckers and they took the bait. The sequel is that a prominent banker is out \$12,000 but holds a brick of brass as collateral. A well known newspaper man who has got the gold fever very bad acted as agent in the matter. He was introduced into the mysterious cave by an Indian who first performed cabalistic signs and uttered weird incantations. He did not like the appearance of the quill driver but was finally persuaded to show him in. Being a good judge of the 'yellow stuff' the editor pronounced the cave and its product O.K., but to make assurance doubly sure he accepted the proffered service of a friendly assaiist who appeared on the scene at the right time. And so the deal was closed and the exchange made. An assaiist who waits for customers but does not 'lay' for them revealed the fact that someone was duped. The original of the brick has departed and the friendly assaiist is not now in the business. The Indian settler, too, has changed his garb. The young journalist, even, could not pick him out from among a band of blackfoot squaws without the assistance of an expert.

The Climate of the Klondyke.

The question of climate is almost universally considered to be one of the chief factors in determining the possibility of carrying on any given industry in any given locality, but that it is not in reality so important a factor when any considerable gain is anticipated, will be readily seen when the records of travel and trading are examined. Arctic explorers, to our knowledge, have for months, and in some cases

Losing Flesh

You naturally lose flesh in the summer and running down is so easy. You get a little weaker each day without hardly noticing it. There is loss of appetite, headache, weakness of the muscles, disturbed sleep, weakness of memory, and these are the beginning of nervous prostration. Iron and tonics and bitters may afford some temporary relief, but what you need is a food for body, brain and nerves.

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years, endured cold which to the generality of human beings in the torrid and temperate zones, would appear insufferable. The Montreal Herald speaking in this connection says:

"The adaptability of human and animal life to great extremes of heat and cold and to an equally surprising diversity of food is a well known fact in biology. As far north as Dr. Nansen went in his Polar quest he met with life both above and beneath the frozen water. His dogs born in the Arctic night had all the characteristic qualities of their species, and stood the climate as well as their masters. All along the coast of the Arctic Ocean, in both hemispheres, there are tribes of Esquimaux, or kindred races, who have no notion that the less hardy southern looks upon them as objects of compassion."

This power of man to adapt himself to new environment, climate and diet, is worth considering when we are told of the fearful experience that miners in the Yukon country have to go through during the winter. When reading of the cold experienced in this far northern country, one is forced to ask, Can this be true? Have these prospectors lived and worked and prospered through all this extreme weather? Let us look at the facts! Over the northern part of the Dominion are scattered the forts and outposts of the Hudson's Bay Co., even on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. North of the Arctic circle we find Fort McPherson, Fort McPherson, Fort Yukon and other posts, where white men dwell all the year round, in the enjoyment of good health. Go further and note the thriving towns of Archangel and Hammerfest, and the Catholic and Moravian mission posts in Greenland. All these facts tend to show, as the Montreal Gazette points out, "that there is nothing absolutely deterrent in the Klondyke country as the home of an industrial community, provided only that fair caution is exercised. For the supply of all the necessities of life—shelter, food, clothes, etc.—the demand itself is the best guarantee of an enterprising age. In the summer of 1887 there were, Mr. Ogilvie tells us, 300 miners in the country who made, all told, about \$150,000—their appliances being most primitive. What was needed there was means of communication and improved machinery. As yet the discovery of the Eldorado had not been made, but every season brought its bands of more or less fortunate adventurers until the institution of this new Argonautic expedition. An important fact mentioned by Mr. Ogilvie, is the existence in the region of drift coal and he says that there are immense districts, teeming with game and fur bearing animals, that are not frequented by Indians."

When they put a man in jail, he cannot follow his natural inclination. He cannot do what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. It is not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding in the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

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Wm. Cherry, of Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "For the past two years I have been greatly troubled with weakness of the heart, fainting spells, a tired several remedies, and consulted best physicians without any apparent relief. I noticed testimonials of great cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I procured a bottle, and the first dose gave me great relief. The first bottle did wonders for me. After using five bottles there are none of the symptoms remaining whatever. I think it a great boon to mankind." Sold by W. W. Bole.

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Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is perfect. Also cures itchy, salt rheum, eczema, barber's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

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Fred Lawrie, of Trail Creek, B.C., writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and have been wonderfully helped. I can recommend it very highly to all sufferers from catarrh." And here is another:—Mr. B. L. Egan, Easton, Pa., says: "When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder would relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes, I must say that I was far from being convinced of the fact. I decided to try it. I purchased a bottle. A single puff of the powder through the blowers afforded instantaneous relief." Sold by W. W. Bole.

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By the use of the "D. L. Emulsion" I have got rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight. I found this Emulsion so well I was glad when the time came around to take it.

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WINNING HER WAY

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

She cordially offered him her right hand, which the young man took with a low bow. Then he held a whispered consultation with Frieda, and the next moment, making another reverence to the old lady he took up his bow, and the strains of Beethoven's "Adelaide" floated through the apartment.

"Deutlich schimmert auf jeder purpurbaltigen, Adelaide, Adelaide," murmured Aunt Lott, with glowing eyes. "Oh, what a pity he has finished!"

"Dear Lieutenant Bernard! how delightful!" Elsie heard the romantic minister say, as he stood before her, his eyes wandering over her lace cap to Elsie's more pleasing face. They were dark, almost melancholy eyes, which lent his regular face with its black mustache a peculiar charm. His fellow-officers declared that he was descended from gypsies, from whom, too, he inherited his musical talent.

"Does mademoiselle play?" he asked, placing a chair between Elsie and Aunt Lott.

"I sing a little," she replied; and thus their acquaintance began.

Aunt Lott uttered a few words occasionally for the sake of appearances; she knew absolutely nothing about music; she was indeed greatly surprised to find that Elsie was so well-informed as through-bass, Chopin and Wagner!

Elsie sat next the lieutenant at supper. She did not realize how rapidly the hours flew by. She saw neither Moritz's smile nor Aunt Ratnow's stern glances. The old lady said to herself: "One can take the girl to-day out of a corner, put her at the table and she will find something to chatter about."

Then she rose from the table, which was a signal for the guests to rise. When Elsie kissed her hand, and wished her a "gesegnete Mahlzeit," she seized the young girl's arm.

"Come with me, child," she said, and without awaiting Frieda's arrival she passed through Moritz's room to her own. On reaching the cozy apartment she exclaimed: "Well, Elsie, that is over! Gracious heavens, how those women can chatter! Your tongue too can fly! Did you enjoy yourself?"

"Oh, aunt!" The young girl's face was scarlet.

"The only sensible thing was Bernard's playing," said Frau von Ratnow. "Ring for the maid, Elsie; she must bring me some fresh water, and then you can go to bed, child; to-morrow we will have a talk."

"Elsie, where are you?" cried Frieda's voice outside.

"Well for my part, you can go!" muttered the old lady, and as Frieda the next instant was in the room, she hastily made a motion to Elsie to leave her alone.

"I really believe," said Frieda when they had left the room, "that mamma was going to send you to bed like a child. Come quickly; you must read your part to-night, and later on we are going to dance."

It was long after midnight when Elsie ascended the stairs. She glanced once more over the carved balustrade into the hall in which stood the guests, hooded and cloaked. Bernard was amongst them and bowed to her.

"Good-night!" she cried like a happy child.

She sat for a long time on Aunt Lott's bed, telling her of the pension, of Sister Beate, and of everything imaginable—even talked of the dead cat. It was a matter of indifference to her what she talked for she could not sleep.

CHAPTER V.

The next morning the rain fell in torrents. The cold and dampness seemed to have affected everyone's mood; only Aunt Lott and her foster-daughter arose in good spirits.

"Little aunt, now you are going to take things easy," said she, and when the old lady entered her room, all of her work was already done. The dust had disappeared, the flowers were watered, the bird cared for, and Elsie was at the window in her simple gown, looking out at the rainy landscape.

"I like this sort of weather so much," said she, as they sipped their coffee. "It is so pleasant then indoors; still it is a pity that it is raining. I must go to see papa and Lott. My conscience was not easy last night when I was so joyous and I knew that I had not been to see him yet."

She had scarcely uttered three words when someone knocked and Moritz entered. He wore a thick coat of pilot-cloth and high boots.

"I have come," he said, to ask Elsie if she would like to go to town with him. He had business at the court-house.

Elsie was delighted and ran to fetch her coat and hat. Moritz looked after her.

"She has grown to be a sweet, pretty girl. Aunt Lott, said he, when the door had closed behind her.

"The old lady energetically nodded assent.

"How are all downstairs, Moritz?" Frieda said; she has received bad news; her father's brother is dead. She never knew him but the entire family will mourn him, especially as the old gentleman was unmarried and left all of his fortune to his father-in-law. Frieda wants to go to town to make several purchases."

"Eh!" said Aunt Lott. "and your play?"

"That is all done with thank God," said she smiling. "Well, Elsie, Frieda will not be ready for some time."

He added, turning to the girl who had just re-entered the room: "You can bid mother 'good day' in the meantime."

he is willing to have you remain with us. He may seem to you and to others, hard and unfeeling, but the cause lies in his disappointed life, in the fact that he has no one to love. Perhaps, in time, he will become more approachable. Remember me to your father, he called after her as the girl stood at the door.

Frieda was evidently in a very ill-humor. She lay back in the carriage wrapped in her fur mantle, and did not speak a word for some time. At length she took from her pocket a dainty purse and emptied its contents into her silk handkerchief.

"This will not be sufficient, Moritz," she said, frowning with the gold-rings; "you must settle the bill at Drew-end; I will have what I get to-day charged."

"I thought a word he took her pocket-book and returned her a couple of bank-notes; she took them, put them in her porte-monnaie with the other money and returned it to her father.

"Moritz, may I buy that little etagere for my drawing-room?" she asked, looking imploringly at him with her blue eyes.

He turned toward his wife impatiently, but his angry expression disappeared as he gazed upon the pretty face which smiled so bewitchingly from the dark fur cap.

"How much pleasure such things afford you," said he, "get it for all I care. Pretty soon we shall have to have a sale; we have so much furniture that we must get rid of it."

"Oh, not so very much; a hundred marks, perhaps, Moritz."

Her husband did not reply. The carriage drove up at the major's, and Elsie alighted.

She traversed the hall, ascended the steep staircase, paused in hesitation at her father's door, and then entered the kitchen first.

Old Siemann had just placed a couple of wine glasses on a tray and with trembling hands was trying to uncork a bottle of Rhine wine.

"Give it to me," said Elsie, with a smile. "I am stronger than you."

"Heavenly Father! cried the woman joyfully. "Elsie! Miss Elsie! How you have grown! That is the way; we have had no visitors for ten years and now they come from all corners."

Elsie put the bottle of wine on the table.

"Who is with papa, Doris? I should not like to disturb him."

"You shall guess," cried the old woman, putting on a clean apron. "Ah, you are curious too, Elsie, just as you were when you were a child. I drew near the girl—it is the owner of Bennewitz! I did not recognize him," she continued; "a fine gentleman in a black suit came to the door and asked for his cousin, the major. Had I told your father first, he would surely have not received him; so I opened the door, ushered him in, and left them to settle. Now if they fight it out, Elsie, it will do no harm, for they have been like cat and dog toward each other a number of years, owing to the old lady's jealousy. Would you like to carry in the wine, Elsie?"

"Did papa order wine?" asked the girl.

"Lord! He never thinks of anything like that," replied the old woman, with a shrug of her shoulders. "I thought that when a relative called, that was only proper."

The instant the sound of the major's deep voice penetrated to the kitchen, and Siemann, who was in the act of handing the girl the tray, set it down again in fright.

"Lord! Elsie, he is angry!" she stammered.

In a trace Elsie crossed the corridor, opened a door and stood upon the threshold of the room from whence issued the angry words.

"Papa, am I disturbing you?" she asked, approaching the old man who was pausing in the middle of the room, a letter in his hand, his face crimson with rage, and staring at her as if she were an apparition.

The statesman, who leaned almost carelessly against the window, did not bear the slightest resemblance to his father's countenance.

"You are certainly not disturbing us, Fraulein von Hegebach," said he with a bow. "It is a pleasant interruption. I was just trying to explain a misunderstanding and it was rendered very difficult by the cropping up of fresh complications."

"Papa! The sweet, young creature threw both arms about the morose old man. "Dear papa, I am so glad to be with you again! And she clung more closely to him as if to protect him from the injuries of the world."

Major von Hegebach was apparently not himself; with one hand he stroked his daughter's fair hair and with the other he pushed her away.

"After awhile, my child, after awhile; I have something to say to this gentleman."

The young lady will not disturb us, count! We can sit down and settle the matter quietly as men should in the presence of a lady," said the owner of Bennewitz, drawing his chair up to the table littered with cigar-boxes and newspapers.

"If you please, Wilhelm," he continued, placing a chair likewise for Elsie. Let us talk the matter over calmly. I do not want to come here in this quarrelsome mood, and you know, too, which of us has the heaviest burden to bear."

Hegebach had seated himself, at an imposing gesture from Elsie, and for a moment silence reigned in the old smoky room.

Neither of us Wilhelm," began Hegebach's cousin, once more, "can help it that your uncle—God forgive him—made such a will; it cannot be set aside. Your claims—that you must have known—your mother made them, your lawyer should have told you are not valid. I have not the right to divide the estate and fortune which now belongs to me, but I have the right to make the proposition aforementioned and which I made in good faith. Accept it, Wilhelm, if not for your own sake, for that of your child."

"I shall not accept it," said the major, doggedly. "I shall await future developments."

"For God's sake, be reasonable, Wilhelm," besought his cousin, casting a glance at the young girl.

"I know my own business, thank you!" With trembling hands the old man took up a package of papers laid there in another place, and opened and shut the lid of a cigar-box with nervous haste.

Elsie looked helplessly from one to the other.

"We have to deal with very material things," said the owner of Bennewitz to the young girl. "Your father has an idea that since Fate robbed me of my son and all that the same Fate took away the heirs to the family estate he has claims upon them. I do not

see how he could legally present such claims; in any case he has been ill-advised. I came here to-day in order to prevent the commencement of a suit so utterly hopeless and, too, with which I have no mouth!" interrupted the major vehemently. "Many thanks once more to your father, the visitor rose."

"I meant well, Wilhelm; it never occurred to me to try to force you. Follow your own inclinations if you will." He took his hat with its broad band of crepe, from the chair upon which he had placed it, and offered his hand to the young girl. "It would afford me great pleasure could I next meet my dear cousin under more agreeable circumstances. Adieu, Fraulein von Hegebach," and the door closed upon him.

"Papa!" said Elsie sadly, as the old man seemingly unconscious of her presence, rummaged among the letters and papers in the drawers of his secretary. "Papa!" Hegebach started and rubbed his brow.

"Papa! should like to have a talk with you."

He paused in his search and stared at her.

"Papa, I only wanted to tell you that I would gladly come to you, keep house for you, read aloud to you evenings and take care of your room."

There must have been something in her voice which roused him, for he started. He said to no chair and leaned his head upon his hand. "And I would so gladly nurse you when you have your attacks of the gout, and you would not be alone for that! Ratnow! The clear, girlish voice changed suddenly to tones of sadness and anxiety. "Let me remain with you, papa. I do not want to go to the city, throwing my arms around your neck. You are alone so much, you cannot be happy."

"To Elsie, it cannot be," he replied, but he did not shrink from her embrace. "You would have no luck, poor child, with such a beggar for your father! It might have been different! But now, my dear child, I have a worn-out man, who will never obtain a decent home. I have told Aunt Ratnow how much I have to live upon; twenty dollars a month! It sounds comical, doesn't it? The rent is deducted from my pension for debts of long standing which it will take years to pay!"

"Papa," she cried, but he continued, not heeding the interruption.

"It is best, as Frau von Ratnow proposed to me yesterday. You will instruct the little Ratnows and receive a pension. You will be as one of the family. That is far better than hundreds of others have it in your position, and—as for the rest, I will go home. I have concluded."

The young girl sprang up and gazed at the speaker with pallid cheeks. She said not a word. Suddenly it dawned upon her that that golden, smiling face, which she had seen so often, was no longer. The dear old home of her childhood seemed to her enveloped in gray shadows; she had no rights there. She had to go, she had to leave the position of a child of the house to one of servitude! Ah, how could she have thought that anything in the world would be given for nothing! She had no more, she had no more, she had no more, that was all. A feeling of infinite bitterness filled the girl's heart; it was not caused by the fear of work; it was the pain of a great disappointment.

"Adieu, papa!" said she, putting on her hat. "I will visit you as often as I can; but in your bitterness, papa, you will be as one of the family. That is far better than hundreds of others have it in your position, and—as for the rest, I will go home. I have concluded."

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ABOUT THE UNION JACK

THE STORY OF GREAT BRITAIN'S GLORIOUS FLAG.

The Flag That Braved a Thousand Years the Battle and the Breeze—Its Composition and How It Developed.

Many nations—yet one—and still proud to be the daughter of Britain and sit at the feet of the matron motherland—such is Canada. The strong hearts of our English, Irish and Scotch ancestors brought them over the sea to face fortune in the unknown West. Their strong hands heaved out homes in the forests and guided the plough over the one-time domain of the red Indian. Shoulder to shoulder they stood to build up a nation. With sword and bayonet they drove back invaders who would despoil the broad acres they had tilled.

What wonder that in this new land our ancestors' common purpose and common needs brought them so close together that the lines between Celt and Saxon were erased and the three races merged into a great nation.

Britain the world over is Britain. Everywhere these three masterful races have joined in one. The history of Canada is, in some measure, repeated by the successes of the English, Irish and Scotch colonists, who hold British possessions in every corner of the world. Thus it happens that the Union Jack that is to-day flying all round the world is emblematic of these three races.

Mr. W. H. Holmes, of Truro, Nova Scotia, has written a most interesting history of the Union Jack and from it the following interesting facts are gleaned:

The foundation of the flag was the shield device of the Red Cross Knight (red on white ground, heraldically described as an argent, cross gules). In the 13th century England adopted this as

HER NATIONAL FLAG

and the Red Cross of St. George is known wherever British ships have sailed or British troops have marched. To-day it is the only one of the flags of the United Kingdom that is still in use, being flown at the masthead of an admiral's ship.

St. Andrew is Scotland's patron saint and the banner of Scotland was a diagonal cross or saltire of white on a blue ground, or in heraldry "Azure, a saltire argent."

St. Patrick's banner was a red saltire on a white ground, being exactly the same as St. Andrew's cross, with red instead of white, and white instead of blue.

The combination of these three flags forms the present Union Jack.

Under the Red Cross flag of England were fought the battles of Sluys, June 13, 1340; Cressy, August 26, 1346; Poitiers, September 19, 1356; Agincourt, October 25, 1415; The Armada, August 8, 1588; La Hogue, May 19, 1692; Gibraltar, July 23, 1704; Blenheim, August 13, 1704; Atlix, May 23, 1706.

In 1707 the treaty of union between England and Scotland passed the Scottish Parliament by a majority of 110 votes. On January 28, 1708, it passed the English Parliament, and by a clause in the treaty, which thus became an act in each country, it went into force on May 1st, and England and Scotland entered into legislative union.

James I. had prepared a flag for this union, and it was made by setting the red cross of St. George upon the white cross of St. Andrew.

THE NAME "JACK."

is given two derivations. Some say it is from the term "jack" applied to a coat of livery or uniform, others that it comes from the signature of King James the First, who designed the flag and who signed himself "Jacques."

Under the Union Jack of Scotland and England were added the history the following glorious battles—Queenborough, July 11th, 1788; Malplaquet, Sept. 11th, 1759; Dettingen, June 27th, 1743; Blenheim, July 2nd, 1704; Munnouth and Red Bank, Sept. 17th, 1759; Culbertson, Nov. 20th, 1759; The Glorious First of June, June 1st, 1794; St. Vincent, Feb. 14th, 1797; Camperdown, Oct. 11th, 1797; Nile, Aug. 1st, 1798.

These two stages in the development of the flag led up to the third, when Pitt carried into effect his plan for the settlement of Irish affairs, and united Ireland to Great Britain on January 1st, 1801. For eighteen years previous to that Ireland had a Parliament of her own, but since then her representatives have sat in the Commons at Westminster. With the union of Ireland came the addition of the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick to the Union Jack. This was done by inserting it into the broad white diagonal cross of St. Andrew. The first Union Jack upon comparison with this shows the difference. It had only one red cross, the rectangular Cross of St. George. In the Union Jack as we have it now, there are two red crosses, the Irish one running diagonally.

Under this universal flag of Great Britain we have enrolled the following famous battles—Alexandria, March 21, 1801; Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; Assaye, September 22, 1803; Trafalgar, October 12, 1805; Vimera, August 21, 1808; Corunna, January 16, 1809; Talavera, July 18, 1809; Busaco, August 27, 1810; Fuentes d'Onoro, May 5, 1811; Albuera, May 16, 1811; Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812; Badajoz, April 6, 1812.

Under the Union Jack in Canada have occurred.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS.

In the history of our own Dominion. In the winter of 1812-1813 the United States made an attempt to acquire Canada, by force of arms. On June 18th, 1812, President Madison declared war against Canada. Major-General Brock had foreseen the war, and his soldier eye was turned upon Michillimackinac, and Detroit. Capt. Roberts stole a march upon Lieut. Porter, and on the morning of August 16th, 1812, he captured Detroit. On August 26th, 1812, the island of Michillimackinac was the scene of operations,

when Lieut.-Col. McDonnell held it against Col. Geo. Grogan, who tried to re-take it with a force of 1,000 American soldiers. Other famous battles of this period were—Stoney Creek, July 22, 1812; Queenston, Oct. 13, 1812; Chateaugay, Oct. 26, 1813; Chrysler's Farm, November 11, 1813; Fort Niagara, December 19, 1813; Oriskany, February 27, 1814; Ticonderoga, April 10, 1814; Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814; Bladensburg, August 24, 1814; Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815; Waterloo, June 18, 1815; Navarino, October 20, 1827; Acre, November 3, 1840; Cabul, September 15, 1842; Meenat, February 17, 1843; Dubba, March 21, 1843; Gojerat, February 21, 1849; Alma, September 20, 1854; Balaklava, October 25, 1854; Inkerman, November 5, 1854; Delhi, September 20, 1857; Lucknow, March 19, 1858; Candahar, September 18, 1880; Alexandria, July 11, 1882; Tel el Kebir, September 13, 1882.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Items at Some of the Great Fairs of the World.

Mme. Bergliot Ilsen, daughter of Bjornson, and daughter-in-law of the dramatist, has just made her public debut as a vocalist at Christiania.

Ex-Senator Daves, of Massachusetts, although 80 years of age, is delivering interesting historical lectures before the students at Dartmouth College.

Sir Walter Besant estimates that the living descendants of the Pilgrim fathers in the United States number about 15,000, although not 10,000, he thinks, know the relationship.

Gilbert Parker, the dramatist, has been in turn a Canadian bear hunter, a dramatic critic, an editor, a novelist and a playwright. He is still on the right side of five-and-thirty.

Ex-Congressman P. V. Deuster, of Milwaukee, the lately returned consul at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, was given a pleasant surprise on his return home by the unveiling of a life-size marble bust of himself.

Herewski recently gave a benefit performance in the Gaiety Theatre, Paris, to a movable brooch box, open the brooch, extracts and rejects the empty shell, pushes a new cartridge in to the charging chamber, closes the breech, pulls the trigger and causes the discharge. In other words, it performs automatically all the functions of a gunner.

Miss Ellen Terry takes immense pains over each of her stage costumes. She never wears anything but real lace, and every bit of embroidery stitched on her gowns is done by hand, often from a design supplied by herself.

Queen Victoria's ponderous black velvet bonnet, with its many silver plumes, does duty on all state occasions when her Majesty rides in a carriage. The shape has not been changed for twenty-five years, and one lasts through several seasons.

It is said that the visit of Princess Henry of Battenberg to the Riviera has recalled to her face a little of the old happiness, but she still feels so deeply the death of her young husband that she refused to remain in London during the jubilee ceremonies.

Herbert Spencer is keeping five secretaries busy at his hired home in Brighton, trying to bring his biography up to date. It is a great task especially as he himself can only give about an hour's work a day, even when he feels his best, and much of the time he can't do that.

The Duc d'Alencon, who lost his wife in the shocking fire of the charity bazaar in Paris, is not yet over of mourning for the recent death of his father, Duc de Nemours, who bequeathed 10,000 francs to the Pope, the largest legacy his Holiness has received since his accession to the chair of St. Peter.

The Hungarian painter, Munkacsy, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is said to have been writing his memoirs when he was overtaken with illness. Whether or not he had neared the completion of the work is not made known, but fragments of the writing are promised to appear soon in Paris.

Prince Louis William Augustus, of Baden, was one of Germany's tried soldiers. He was the only German prince who shed blood for his country. During the Franco-Prussian war he was the commander of an army of 100,000 men, and he was captured during the Prussian advance on Nui.

It has been finally decided that the remains of the late Archbishop Benson shall remain in the vault under the nave of Canterbury cathedral, where they were originally deposited. A recent order of the archbishop authorized the interment of archbishops in the crypt, but Mrs. Benson and her family have decided not to avail themselves of this privilege.

According to the English papers Julian Stuy's portrait of the Prince of Wales was sent to the Royal Academy after the hour for admitting pictures had sounded. The regulations and traditions of Burlington house are supposed to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, but the Queen's intervention was asked and granted. The picture occupies a prominent place, and is said to deserve it.

In a recent interview Prince Bismarck laughed about the sentimental reports about his loss of interest in life. "My depression," he said, "is so great that I wait till you are 82, and see how you feel, especially if you have spent nearly half a century in struggles and anxiety. My whole life has been spent in playing high with the great powers of Europe. I could sail my ship on the stream of events, but not steer it. The Prince's health is good and his physicians say he may live to a very great age."

Most of the European sovereigns are early risers. The Emperor of Austria rises at 4.30 a.m. in the summer and 5 a.m. in the winter. The Empress has her bath at 4 o'clock. The German Emperor gets to work at 5 o'clock, and often starts out for his morning ride at 6. The King of Italy, Rumania, and Sweden and Norway rise at 6 o'clock. The Queen and Queen Regent of Holland are also early risers; but the late Emperor of Brazil broke all records in early rising, being in the habit of getting up for the day at 3 a.m., and visiting his friends between 4 and 5.

HIS READY EXCUSE.

Mummy—See you, Joe Jefferson? why did you not call me no word to cook fish with?

Jefferson—I done 'membered 'bout dat, mummy, so I didn't ketch no fish.

600 SHOTS IN A MINUTE.

THE NEW HOTCHKISS MITRAIL-LEUSE CAN DO THIS.

One Man Can Manage It—Description of the Gun—How It Is Loaded—A Terrible Instrument of Death.

A startling development in gun making is the new automatic Hotchkiss mitrail-leuse. It fires off five or six hundred infantry cartridges per minute.

This little marvel of mechanism performs the most astonishing functions with twice the rapidity and more than the accuracy of human intelligence. It loads a gun, closes the breech, fires, opens the breech again, throws out the empty shell and introduces a new cartridge exactly as a soldier would do. How it accomplishes all this may be understood by a general description.

A gun barrel of extra strength is screwed in front of a movable breech box, which contains the operating mechanism. Running on a parallel line below this barrel is a hollow cylinder, which communicates with the barrel by means of an orifice perforated at a short distance from the muzzle. In this cylinder is a cogged piston.

When the shot is fired, as soon as the ball has passed the orifice communicating between the barrel and the cylinder, the gases from the powder penetrate into the chamber in front of the piston and push it back to its position where it is held by a spring.

The piston, therefore, is charged with a motion to and fro which must continue as long as the breech box is furnished with cartridges. It is this alternate movement of the piston which, through an ingenious yet very simple arrangement of cogs and pinions, causes the movable breech box, open the breech, extracts and rejects the empty shell, pushes a new cartridge in to the charging chamber, closes the breech, pulls the trigger and causes the discharge. In other words, it performs automatically all the functions of a gunner.

HOW THE GUN IS LOADED.

The cartridges are arranged one behind the other on strips of brass, where they are held in position by clips. There are thirty cartridges to every strip. The strips themselves are so arranged in pasteboard boxes that as soon as one is exhausted and automatically rejected it is only necessary to lift the lid of the box and insert a new strip into the feeder. The successive and uninterrupted introduction of new strips makes the rapid firing continuous.

In order to cut the barrel, which becomes considerably heated when in use, a radiator is fitted up to draw off a large part of the heat.

A regulator pin at the extremity of the space occupied by the powder gases in front of the piston, and assures the regularity of the mechanism. The gun is furnished with a box, as well as a brace, so that the gunner may take careful aim. When in use it is mounted on a tripod, the rear arm of which contains a saddle, on which the gunner may sit. The gun may be raised and lowered and turned to the right or left at will. The tripod also can be made as high or as low as desired, and the gun may be used in a standing, sitting or reclining position. Two men can easily carry it from one spot to another. Its total weight is only fifty pounds.

In transport, the gun and its tripod are separated, and each is packed away in a leather case. One man can carry both cases, one arranged in either side, as well as a strong box containing accessories and sufficient ammunition to last for a period.

Another man is laden with supplies, including a magazine of cartridges in two boxes, each containing thirty-two strips of cartridge.

The mitrail-leuse can be mounted and dismounted by any soldier, and is so arranged that it may be used in a standing, sitting or reclining position. The motive mechanism being reticular allows of the use of the gun at any inclination, either above or below the horizon. The carriage is in contact with the heated portion of the gun only at the moment of discharge. Two men are needed to manage it, one to load and the other to aim, but at a pinch one man will suffice.

The firing can be conducted slowly, at the rate of one hundred cartridges a minute, or rapidly, at the rate of 600 a minute. This feature makes it unique among modern implements of war.

FUNNIGRAMS.

Ethel—"Do you believe in palmistry?"

Mamma—"No, but it is a fair start if the fellow's shy."

She—"Did you run across any of your friends in town to-day?"

He—"No! I wasn't on my wheel."

"Has the unparadised sin ever been discovered?"

"Yes, it is the act of sprinkling tracks on a bicycle path."

"An allowance is something like a bicycle." "How so?" "A man can't stay on it but he can't make it stay on it."

"I noticed you weren't in church Sunday. I hope you were not indisposed?"

"Well, I was averse to going, if that's what you mean."

"Yes," said the young man just out of college. "I am going to a party to-morrow night. I shall be there, of course," he added, "in any position that brings in at least \$2,500 salary."

"Gibbs at last has got his new five a.m. wheel." "Yes, did he make it?"

"Hut! somebody told me that he didn't want her to ride it."

Soon will the merry ice-man come. And thus philosophize: "It's wrong to try to estimate the value of the thing."

"It looks fresh." "Are you talking about me, sir?" "Certainly not! I am talking about the paint on the back you are sitting on."

Jennie—"How do you enjoy your trip across the country?"

Clara—"Extremely. Of course there was nothing to see but sky and water, but the landscape was sublime."

"And do you think you can make your daughter a happy woman?" asked the father. "I guess so," replied the young man. "What make wheel do she prefer?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Great Britain has begun to extend still further a form of protection for exports, particularly against torpedo boats. The basis of this form of protection is the boom, to be accompanied by batteries for covering it against an enemy's attack. It is really, as English papers have pointed out, a reversion to a method in vogue generations ago, even centuries ago, as the most natural defense against ships trying to come a way through a channel. One of its earlier forms was to stretch a chain across a waterway narrow enough to allow it, between two forts. This could be raised against hostile vessels, and let fall for allowing egress. The modern systems are more complicated, and those which are used at various British Channel ports are of two sorts. In one, pontoons or rafts of heavy timber are "bound together with wire cables and spiked." These pontoons are in sections, so as to be easily detached, and gunboats are added to help operate and protect them. On one occasion a gunboat was sent against a boom battery to break it, but was itself perforated by the spikes, and the crew barely saved themselves in boats before it sank.

Another form of boom described by Sir St. James's Gazette consists of several thick wire cables, stretched across the harbor in three sections, "with the central sections and the outer ends of the land sections fastened to gunboats. These cables will be stretched above and below the water line at intervals, and will be interlaced with smaller cables, network fashion, so as to provide a small but flexible obstruction." It can be more readily placed in position than the boom boom, and by the aid of winches on the gunboats, can be tightened or slackened, according to the purpose of closing or opening the harbor. The ports already provided with defenses of one or the other kind are Devonport, Portland, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, and Southampton; while the system is to be extended to Falmouth, Berehaven, Lough Swilly, and the Scilly Isles. Of course the prime purpose of these obstructions is to keep out torpedo boats. The main reason against battle ships are the heavy guns mounted in forts and the submarine mines, together with torpedo boats and fleets of powerful vessels.

The French bicyclists are looking for patron saint, and they can't tell whom to choose. The most prominent candidates are Saint Catherine and Saint Germain, with the odds for Catherine. Some medical men have declared that because of the wheel robs a man of the sense for matrimony, and the ways in which Saint Catherine ought to be honored by the bicyclists, because she is the patron of old maids. The saint was condemned to the wheel and died on it, but the legend tells us that she escaped the torture; that an angel came down and set her free. At Bourges, some time ago, tourists could see Saint Catherine's wheel, upon which the following legend was written:

"Quand cette roue tournera,
Celle que j'aime m'aimera."

The suggestion of Saint Germain as the patron saint of wheelers is due to the old legend of the huge dragon that devastated Normandy, and had its abode in the cavern of Balignon, on the shores of Flamanville. It is related of him that he demanded a child for his food at least once a week. One morning the inhabitants of Dielette, a little seaport about twenty kilometers from Cherbourg, were astonished to see a Bishop, with a mitre on his head and a crozier in his hand riding over the waves upon a cartwheel. He had come to fight the dragon, and kill it he did. The Bishop was Saint Germain, and he is called "Saint Germain of the Wheel." When the sea is calm, the fishermen of Dielette are still confident that they see on the water the track of Saint Germain's wheel.

MADE THE PEASANTS SICK.

Russian Army Officers Relieved Them of Military Service in a Remarkable Way.

A series of trials completed the other day in Moscow shows that Russian military officers have been guilty of strange offences. The Russian peasant has long practised mutilation to incapacitate himself for military service, but the officers in question devised means of freeing the recruit, after he had entered the ranks for sums varying from \$2 to \$20.

The clerk who made out the returns compared with the junior doctors in charge of the military hospital to effect release of privates by producing venereal diseases. A private desirous of leaving from military service applied to the hospital where the conspirators by means of drugs produced various diseases, ending by weakening the patient's action. The chief doctors then sent certificates to the effect that the persons were unfit for service.

The plot was discovered upon the death of a clerk who shot himself, after having in writing a full confession for his Colonel, and naming his accomplices. Eight men have been sentenced to punishments ranging from a year in the disciplinary battalions, which is regarded as equivalent to slow death, to a sentence of eight months in the same service without loss of civil rights.

PROMISING YOUTH.

Here, read the old judge to the son standing law with him, you told me, you read this work on evidence and the leaves are not cut.

Yes, X-rays, yawned the versatist, but the judge chuckled with delight at the thought what a lawyer the boy would make.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

CARE OF BEARING ORCHARDS.

At the proper season one should go over the orchard, tree by tree, and cut out all branches that cross each other and are liable to bruise or wear through the bark by friction. Furthermore, says a writer, if it be a young orchard, all branches that are growing toward the center of the tree should be removed, provided they are not too large. This will tend to give an open head to the tree when grown. And, by the way, when one has to prune, the best time to do it is either in spring or in summer; the former gives growth; the latter, fruit. Pruning in June will check the growth, but has a tendency to develop fruit buds for the next season. The correct way to do, however, is to rub off the sprouts through the summer while it can be done with the fingers, for then one will have his orchard where little if any pruning with knife or shears will be needed. Indeed, this method not only saves less hard labor, but it is by far more beneficial to the trees. In case large branches have to be removed, the stub should be left four or five inches long, and the end covered with grafting wax or something to exclude the air and moisture. This is a precaution that should never be omitted in the pruning of young trees. Judgment, also, should be exercised in other directions. If the tree, for instance, leans toward the north, it should be pruned most on the north side, for this will aid it in counterbalancing itself by encouraging the branches to grow southward, and so give it a more perfect equilibrium, not to mention that the body of the tree will thereby be better protected from the hot summer sun. Of course, if the ground is naturally wet, enough tilling should be put down to drain thoroughly, for wet feet are just as detrimental to apple trees as to human beings. The fact is, trees will live long enough in wet ground to be of profit to the owner. They may live for a while, to be sure, but it will be only a short time, for the roots will rot, while the fruit borne, it is apt to be few and far between, and for the most part of a very inferior quality. The shorter thing, the richer the ground is the shorter lived the trees will usually be, provided it is not poor enough to starve them to death. Ground that is rich enough to grow good corn generally grows good trees, and vice versa. Only a little bone dust and ashes. A medium is what should be sought after, especially in the case of young trees, for if you are too rich, they will soon bear away, and if the soil is too poor, not at all. It is important, as with other growing plants of like nature, that young apple trees be kept in cultivation. In other words, neither grass nor clover should ever be sowed unless one is going to use it as a fertilizer. Besides, cattle and horses should never be allowed to run in an orchard, nor should sheep, unless the trees are protected by a band of screen wire around them. For a grown orchard, it is occasionally a good idea to sow oats in the spring and pasture with hogs at harvest time. In case of an old orchard—one that is pretty nearly played out, understand—don't be afraid to prune thoroughly at the proper time, preferably in June. An apple tree without mercy all limbs that are diseased or in the way, for at least an old, old orchard has not got long to stay that way. This accomplished, fertilize with ashes in abundance, the more the better. If ashes are not to be had, then use lime and bone dust or a good stable manure. At least fertilize with something and cultivate thoroughly, with or without any growing crop, and, if the season is at all favorable, you will have as fine fruit as the orchard ever produced. Of course there will be some immature apples. This cannot be helped. Such fruit, however, should be promptly looked after, and either fed up or destroyed. In this way insect pests would greatly be diminished in number, and the spraying business become, perhaps, a thing of the past. The truth is, in new countries, when fruit is first introduced, the orchardist has little or no occasion at all for spraying.

TRANSPLANTING FOREST TREES.

When a farmer wants some forest trees to plant by the roadside or around his house he is more apt to go to the forest and select tall, straight specimens, usually pulling them up with only such roots as will come with the tree out of the loose leaf mould soil in which they are grown, says Michigan Farmer. Quite often trees thus taken from their native soil are planted just as they come from the forest. Owing to the crowded condition there is little root growth, though that little is far too much for the mutilated roots to sustain. Usually in late years tree planters cut off all the small branches, sometimes merely by sawing or chopping the trunk just below the lowest branch, leaving nothing apparently but a bare pole. But though these poles look not very promising, dormant buds start out near the top as the roots get hold on the soil. From these shoots start, which in two or three years grow to a bushy and really handsome top. On the other hand, the tree tops left unpruned are usually half dead the same year, and this dead part interferes with making a handsome or thrifty tree until it is removed. It is a mistake to prune these forest seedlings down to bare poles, for three or four of the lower limbs cut off on each, and have them occupy each side of the trunk as much as possible. These will be ready to take hold of the soil and supply moisture. The buds are formed, while if left to be developed from the trunk they are at first only the germ of buds and need time before a supply of sap to be developed into buds. When buds are started this way too many are formed. This makes a close, bushy head, often looking about the size of a bushel basket when full. Where buds are left all the growth will be concentrated in these, making something like branches for the future development of a symmetrical tree. But it is almost always poor policy to take seedling forest trees to plant in the open land outside. They are worth much more to grow where they are, while trees from nursery rows that

have been duly cultivated are worth much more for roadside planting. Trees from the forests, have grown long, straight, and with their seedling fibers at the extreme ends, when they are sure to be broken off in transplanting. The effect of cultivating in the nursery is to cause a great multitude of small roots to start out. These roots short may all be saved when the tree is transplanted. If then the tree from the nursery is top pruned to four or five buds the forest tree, that from the nursery is that is wanted for roadside or ornamental ground planting. The forest tree to be got into such shape will require much more labor than the cost of buying trees from the nursery, aside from the fact that after all has been done that can be to shape the top of the forest tree, that from the nursery will always be much more satisfactory.

BEATS FOR FOWLS.

Among the particularly good vegetable foods for fowls during the winter months—especially for laying hens—may be placed the common garden beet. We are not sure that it should not be placed first on the list. It is of easy culture, inexpensive, and a good keeper, in addition to the fact that it seems to fill the requirements of the fowls in the way of a comparatively bulky, nutritious and succulent food.

The common, small, sweet, blood beet is the best; the larger varieties follow. The coarse, watery mangel wurzel is of little use for this purpose, although an occasional feed is beneficial as a change from an exclusive grain diet, if nothing better is at hand. The beets should be boiled and chopped into dice. They may be fed alone, or mixed with other vegetable foods. The beet is advantageously given all they will eat as often as every second day.

A correspondent writes that her hens lay all through the winter, and attributes the large supply of eggs during the cold weather to a liberal supply of this food.

MEDICINE PRACTISED BY ANIMALS.

How Beasts Cure Themselves of Sickness and Murks Their Knowledge of Curative Herbs and Leaves.

The lower animals, with few exceptions, practise a very well-developed system of materia medica. Most of the beasts can diagnose and prescribe for their ills more successfully than many men holding physicians' degrees. These animal doctors are, of course, self-taught, and practise entirely without fees.

Dogs are the most remarkable doctors among domestic animals. This is probably accounted for by the fact that of all animals the dog is most left to care for itself. A dog suffering from loss of appetite or a like ill will refuse human remedies and run, or if necessary drag itself for miles to find a particular herb that is a specific for its complaint. Dogs may often be seen in suburban fields chewing at a species of dry grass, known as dog's grass, or eleusine. This, they know, will cleanse the system and restore appetite in a way that would bring envy to the heart of patent medicine men. Similarly when other ailments attack them their canine natures crave oily or fatty substances, and they will eat these greedily, turning from the most tempting morsels of any other sort.

BRUTE KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIDOTES.

The common ant, when one of its horns is torn off in battle or otherwise seeks out a companion, who bathes the wounded part with an ointment, also home-made—which heals it. The mongoose is noted for its enmity to the deadly cobra snake. When the mongoose is bitten by a cobra it plunges into the nearest thicket or jungle, bites off and swallows an herb, known only to itself, and having thus taken an antidote goes back to renew the combat. The chimpanzee, following a like course, when wounded, stamens the blood with its hand and quickly seeks a certain sort of grass and leaves. Mixing them, it makes a poultice, which it claps over the wound, and, unless a cure should be effected, soon effects a cure. Should the ape be too badly hurt to dress its own wound, its mate will do it, working as carefully and with as probable an effect as any human doctor. However long the invalid convalescence, the mate prepares fresh plasters as often as necessary, and by instinct knows just when the poultice on the hurt should be replaced. It also serves its patient with a proper cooling diet, suited to a convalescent's needs.

THE SURGEON SQUIRREL.

A far more clever feat of surgery is performed by the ordinary red squirrel. When the squirrel's paw is torn off in a trap or its leg broken by a gunshot, the squirrel usually drags itself to the nearest safe place, and, after bracing itself on some broad branch or in its own nest, begins the work of amputation. The broken or torn paw is neatly bitten off. The sufferer seems to think that for the time the work is ended, and that the skin will cover the end of the broken stump. But instead the flesh shrinks back, leaving the sensitive, jagged bone protruding. Back goes the three-legged squirrel to its dissecting-room. The bone is carefully gnawed not only until it is even with the flesh, but much farther down. The bits of flesh and skin thus hang far beyond the bone, and in time heal over, covering it completely. It took the human surgeon centuries to learn that simple trick in surgery which the very stupid squirrel understands from the time he is born.

AT THEIR WORD.

A party of English visitors were being shown round a famous Scotch abbey, and one of them said to the guide, Now, old fellow, we don't want any of your cork and onion stories about this place. Tell us what you are sure is true. Ay, sir! quietly replied the guide, and he walked on in silence. The next day he replied to the Scotch party, and said, You've seen the old abbey. Yes, said the Englishman. Can't you tell us anything about it? No, said the Scotch party, and he walked on in silence. It is that the abbey is old, and I can't swear to any more about it, and he left them.

A CLEVER LITTLE WOMAN.

The rain was dashing against the hospital windows one afternoon in March when I made my rounds. I left Marta to the last, as I felt that on a dreary day like this she would be more than ever glad of a chat.

I had not sat beside her for five minutes before I found that she was in a highly-strung condition. Her eyes were so bright, her skin dry, and her pulses quivering with their rapid beats. After a few commonplace, I said:

"What is it, Marta? What is the matter to-day? You have no new pain—no fresh trouble?"

"No, monsieur," she answered; "it is that I cannot still my thoughts—to-day is an anniversary—" and she stopped. Her beautiful gray eyes were full of tears, and she was trying hard to exercise self-control.

"Tell me," I said, "all about the anniversary."

"It was twelve years ago to-day since I met my husband, Jean Louvain," she began, eagerly, "and our meeting was a strange one indeed! I was in search of a clever forger—whom the police believed to be a woman—and I had to go to the Riviera in search of her. I had been in the Hospital of St. Jacques to see a man whom I thought could give me information, and it occurred to me suddenly that the dress of a Sister of Mercy would be a good disguise. I left Paris in time to reach Marseilles early one lovely morning, and going to the house of a friend I changed my clothes, and scarcely recognized myself as I looked in the great glass at the railway station. No hair could be seen, and the large collar and winged cap gave me quite a different expression. I had bought a small bag, exactly like those the sisters carry, to hold the things I needed, and I had my papers sewn inside the dress I wore. I was young then, and the cases that interested me occupied me so entirely that I became sleepless, and suffered at times from sudden faintness, which would be succeeded by violent pains in my head. To alleviate these troubles I carried always a bottle of ether and a tiny phial of chloroform, both wrapped for safety in a square of jeweler's cotton."

"Ah, I see!" interrupted I. "Your forger found them, and used them to stupefy you?"

"Pardon, monsieur," she returned, "my tale is better than that! At Marseilles I got into a compartment where several people descended, and a man, who was his sole occupant, tried to prevent my entrance, as if unconsciously; but I looked sharply at him and got in. He then placed his arms on the doorway and blocked the window until the train left the station; then he threw himself on the seat in the corner farthest from me on the opposite side, and flung off the large cloak he was wearing."

"To my surprise and horror, I saw he was partly dressed as a woman, and he took from beneath the seat a bag like those in which workmen carry their tools, and quietly continued his toilet. Naturally I watched him. He was small and slight, and very fair, and when he took off his coat and waistcoat, collar and tie, I saw a great scar from beneath the left ear going right under his chin."

"I knew him instantly; he was Duret, the man whom I believed safely in prison at Toulon, who was the most ingenious and cruel of a gang of thieves who had infested Paris for three years, and who had been cleverly captured three months before. The captor had received five thousand francs; and now he was at large again, and here before me in this narrow compartment! He looked in his toilet, and said to me in the quiet, clear voice which I knew to be one of his characteristics:

"My sister, I am running for my life. My life is dear to me, and nothing shall stand in the way of my freedom—do you understand? Nothing!"

"As he said this he took from his bag a large, sharp knife, such as shoemakers use, and laid it on the seat beside him. Judge, monsieur, how I felt. Thought was quick, and my brain had traveled far in the few minutes of the journey. There was Duret! If only I could capture him—the reward would make my dear invalid mother rich for the rest of her life! I would try. I would think; I would not quit! But first I must act! I sprang into my corner at his words and trembled, and let the tears fill my eyes as I looked up appealingly at him. He said to me: 'Fear not, dear sister,' he said, mockingly; 'if you do as I say, you have nothing to dread. I shall quit the train at Toulon, and you must talk to me as if I were going home to my family, and you had made acquaintance with me at Lyons.'"

"I could not promise, and he went on arranging himself. His hair was short, and he put on a black woman's wig, and earrings in his ears; he had a skirt twisted around his waist, and this he let down, then he made me fasten a white chemise, and he put on a bodice, which I laced. Judge how I was thinking, monsieur! My hands trembled with excitement for the train was rushing on, and it is barely an hour between Marseilles and Toulon. He talked—I suppose he was glad to speak again, for his solitary imprisonment—he reassured me kindly, and said he would not harm me if I obeyed him, and he made me vow on the cross I wore that I would say no word till he was out of sight."

It ran beautifully, became a clear, brown liquid; he scarcely looked at 'thank you,' but rapidly painted his face, changing his left cheek cleverly as his right; then he tried his face—and then I laughed again, this time with joy, for I had regained my courage, and I felt I should capture him."

"Why do you laugh now?" he said, fiercely.

"Because you are making your cheeks too dark, your eyelids are white, and you have left a ring around your lips," I said, in as steady a voice as I could command.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, and then he said to me: "Take the brush and paint me."

"I took it, and pretended to tremble as I touched his face. 'I will not hurt you—see how the train rushes—lose no time!'"

"Bein, monsieur," I replied; "you must do as I tell you, then." I caught up the cloak and put it around him, as a barber puts his cloth, and telling him to shut his eyes, I began to paint the lids. The next moment I transferred the brush to his left hand, and with my right I took out the stopper from the chloroform bottle, and poured half the contents on the wadding that he held in his mouth. Happily, it was a large piece, and, dropping the brush, I pressed it suddenly over his nose and mouth, and saturated it with the ether. The suddenness of the action took him a death by surprise that for one second he was quite quiet, and I dashed the bottle of dye right at his eyes as he opened them, still pressing the wadding over his nose. He was blinded for the moment, his arms were entangled in the cloak, and if only the chloroform did its work, and I could hold him during the agony of those few seconds, I will never be effaced. He tried to reach the knife, monsieur, but I kicked it off the seat away, just as I perceived that his frantic efforts were becoming dangerous, and one more violent struggle on my part kept the wadding in its place, and he succumbed; his head dropped back, and his arms fell powerless beside him."

"I had no knowledge of the action of anesthetics, and now a dread possessed me lest I had killed him. I remembered having heard somewhere that slight people of quick brains were specially susceptible to these influences, and I thought perhaps I should only have looked so ghastly with the streaks of paint on his livid skin. I placed my hand on his heart, and felt a pulsation. The ether seemed to have taken effect, and I kept my fingers on his wrist and having in my lap the bottle of chloroform to pour on the pad if I felt his pulses quicken too much, I left him."

"I have had many trying journeys, but never another to match this. I am not cruel by nature, and sitting there for the quarter of an hour of the journey that seemed I wondered how I could have acted as I did—it seemed as if I could not be Marta Leclerc."

"At length the train slackened, and then drew up at the platform for examining tickets. Two guards opened the door, and I jumped up and rushed into the carriage; and in my excitement I shrieked, 'Duret! Duret!'"

"What of Duret?" exclaimed a tall man, who advanced from the carriage behind me.

"He is there—he is he!" I said, and, fainting in the arms of the man beside me, I remembered no more till I awoke in the room of the superintendent of the prison at Toulon, where some policemen, and the tall man standing around me."

This is Jean Louvain, warder of the prison at Toulon," said the superintendent. "Duret" escaped from him yesterday, and he was clever enough to suspect he would return to Toulon. He did not look for him dressed as a woman."

"Nor did I expect to find him caught by a woman," said the deep voice of Jean Louvain. And that was how I met my husband."

A 90-YEAR-OLD LIFE-SAVER.

Strange Old Samaritan of the Sea Who Lives on a Lonely Island.

Peter W. Green, the governor of a group of three tiny islands of volcanic origin off the African coast in the South Atlantic, and geographically known as Tristan d'Acunha, is one of the most remarkable life-savers in the world. For sixty years and more he has made life-saving from shipwreck his business, having little else to do, as he expressed himself to a recent visitor, the captain of the English mail boat which touches at the islands once a year.

Mr. Green is a native of England and now in his 90th year. At the age of 30, when sailing before the mast on a British vessel, he was wrecked near Tristan, and he and several companions were saved by the exertions of the natives. His friends, some time later, were taken on board a passing ship, but Green remained there and in the following year was nominated governor of the islands. He has since been a doer of good, and the esteem in which he is held, the office he has held ever since, combining with it the duties of a clergyman and a doctor.

Green has always been on the lookout for persons and ships in distress and he has saved many hundred lives from certain death on the rocky coast, the rescued ones being of all nationalities. The governor has received decorations and medals from almost every monarch in the world in recognition of his humane efforts. The United States government presented him with a handsome gold chronometer and chain. His own sovereign, Queen Victoria, sent him recently a most appropriate present, namely, a life-saving coat, with apparatus of the newest models. The islands which he governs contain only from fifty-five to sixty inhabitants, and he is the only man on the islands who has been educated to be, like himself, Samaritans of the sea.

WOMAN'S USUAL FATE.

Before we were married George wanted to kill lions and tigers to prove his love for me.

I wish you could hear him go on when I get him up at night to chase a mouse out of the room.

HOME-MADE LUXURY.

My wife is going to fix up our house as a summer resort.

Get some hard beds, and cut the table down to half ratons.

NO CHANCE.

Why don't you tell your troubles to your wife, Waxy?

Can't possibly. She's always telling her troubles to me.

THE CARE OF WATCHES.

Some Hints and Notes About Their Delicate Mechanism.

There are a great many little superstitions connected with the handling and wearing of watches, as with everything not commonly understood. How many owners of timepieces are very wary about leaving them with a watchmaker, lest some of the "jewels" may be abstracted! If these people only knew that the most precious jewels in the ordinary watch are worth about eight cents apiece, and only about forty cents a gross unit, their alarm would vanish; but they would also look upon their watches with a great deal less of mystic veneration and awe.

Another common belief is that turning the hands backward will injure the works. How, they do not know—but in some mysterious manner that ordinary mortals cannot comprehend. In fact, the only style of watch which could have been injured in this way is the old English "verge" escapement, modeled after fourteenth century clockwork, watches which almost any child could injure, and which were useful for almost any purpose except keeping time.

A watch is a complicated piece of mechanism—the least elaborate has about a hundred and fifty separate parts, some over a thousand, every part nicely adjusted to its delicate functions. And the movements never stop, unless the watch's owner neglects to wind it up, or, on the contrary, is so very solicitous about its welfare that he attempts to remedy the defects of its anatomy by surgical operations.

WITH A PENKNEIFE.

A pin, a lead pencil, or some other instrument as inappropriate. That is the first great rule for watch wearers. In the morning, especially, the best time, so as to have the greatest tension of the spring during the day, when the works are most liable to shaking and hard usage. Have your watch cleaned and oiled regularly. The delicate balance wheel makes 150,000 vibrations during a year. The best oils will gum and clog where there is such continued friction.

Keep your watch pocket clean. Don't let lint and fine dust accumulate in the corners. No matter how well the case may close, the outside dust will work its way through soon enough. Chief of all, curb your curiosity. Don't open the cases and inspect the works. They are there yet, and you have not seen them since yesterday. If anything should occur to cause them to stop, don't try to find out yourself what it is. A watchmaker will charge you to set them running again, and which involves no possible further injury. And don't try to regulate the watch yourself. You may do it successfully, but the chances are that the watch may not need regulating at all. All watches, except the best, run faster in winter, slower in summer. If you see, and move the regulator, too, if they can pry the cases open.

Suicides and Divorces.

The success of Prof. Lombroso as a student of economics and criminology has led to the development of a school of Italian scientists who combine science with statistics and statistics with science. One of these is Dr. Morrell, who has claimed the rights of discovery in a new principle that suicide and divorce are closely related, and that, in fact, divorce is the chief cause of suicide.

He finds in Germany, where suicides are more frequent than in any other country, that in a term of years 61 married women, 87 young girls, and 124 widows, and 348 divorced or separated women committed suicide out of a total of 628 cases of suicide. In other words, more than half the suicides among women in Germany were divorced or separated women. The inference drawn by Dr. Morrell from this is that a severance of matrimony, whether by formal process of law, or otherwise, has a disastrous effect upon the women so separated. And the figures of Dr. Morrell show, in fact, the same thing among the male suicides of Germany. Of 4,000 male suicides, 204 were married men, 274 unmarried men, 888 widowers, and 2,644 divorced or separated men. From these figures, too, the conclusion is irresistible to Dr. Morrell that married men in Germany at least, are not prone to suicide, and men who have been divorced, but divorced, are the chief suicides.

This view of the case has the merit of novelty at least for heretofore a contrary view, based on the figures and conclusions of Legoyt, has prevailed. Legoyt's claim was that in all countries the rate of suicide among unmarried people was higher than among married people, and he said that "the value of domestic ties as a restraint against suicide is shown in the fact that persons with children are much less disposed to it than those who have none." Legoyt showed that 54 per cent. of the suicides of France were unmarried people, 56 per cent. in Italy and 57 per cent. in Germany. The number of suicides among married people was 3 per cent. less in Germany than in France, and it is a fact well known and acknowledged by all students of suicide and mortality figures that the proportion of children to families is larger in Germany than it is in France, and the number of childless married couples is larger in France than it is in Germany. This seems to bear out the accuracy of the claim of Legoyt, and, perhaps to some extent, to corroborate the claim of Morrell, for divorces are much more frequent among married couples who are childless than among those who have children. Another fact of general knowledge which seems to corroborate the claim of Morrell is that in Ireland, where, practically, divorce is unknown, the ratio of suicides is less than in any other country. In Denmark, on the other hand, where the proportion of divorces is highest, the proportion of suicides to the population is highest also, and there may, therefore, be such a connection between and he would be noticed by the economist claims to have discovered.

NO TIME.

Did your groceries reach you on time, madam?

No; they came C. O. D.

TOMMY'S IDEA.

Mother—Now, Tommy, take this piece of bride's cake, put it under your pillow and dream on it.

Tommy—I'll do a good deal more dreaming if I eat it.

PICKLING ..

..AND..

PRESERVING.

THE season is now on for pickling and preserving, and in this connection we again wish to direct you to our "Concentrated Vinegar," which for tasting and keeping qualities cannot be excelled. We have sold 660 gallons—nearly 16 barrels—since introducing it. Do not be dissuaded from using our vinegar because competitors may say it is not pure. That is what they call "business." Our "Concentrated Vinegar" is a pure acetic vinegar, containing 54 per cent. real vinegar acid which should be found in every pure vinegar. Directions for making will be placed on every bottle sold. 25c. a pound, makes nearly a gallon. See our special prize in the Agricultural Society prize list for pickles made with "Concentrated Vinegar."

W. W. BOLE.

P.S.—Pure Turbidity and Curry Powder. Rubbers for Sealers. "Toilet Soaps."

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Keep cool.
Wheat is 72 cents.
It may reach the dollar mark.
Binder twine at C. A. Gass's.—ADVT.

J. S. Macdonald was in Regina on Wednesday.

Bargains in harvest tools. J. A. Healey & Co.—ADVT.

Dr. P. F. Sizem, dentist, will be at Moose Jaw again on August 30th and 31st.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fisher returned home early this week from their trip to the coast.

Mrs. D. McLean and family returned home this week from Banff, after an extended visit to friends.

Mr. Brooks, of Winnipeg was in town yesterday in the interests of Pauline & Co., biscuit manufacturers.

Why buy old twine when you can get the High Grade Manila, 1897 manufacture, from C. A. Gass at the same price.—ADVT.

Mr. H. U. Rorison has completed the contract for ploughing the C.P.R. fireguard on both sides of the track from Moose Jaw to Swift Current.

The St. John's church Sunday school had its annual picnic on Wednesday at the grove south of town and everything passed off pleasantly without any mishaps.

Louis Hamner and Robt. Thomson, of Wood Mountain, are gazetted to be Justices of the Peace; as is also Henry Bates and Geo. Williams, of Moose Jaw, to be fire guardians.

Engineer Jno. Wellington returned home from Winnipeg on Monday morning where he had been attending a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He left again yesterday evening for Montreal to be present at the bi-annual meeting of the chairmen of each division or lodge, which convenes in that city next week.

The farmers' excursions from Ontario have commenced. The first train is expected to arrive in Winnipeg to day in four sections, there being over three thousand on board. The majority of those coming have either been here before or have friends, and the remainder are directed to situations by the agents of the C.P.R. who are acting as employment agents in that they have received and filed applications for men from farmers. Anyone wanting a man should notify the company.

If building operations may be taken as an indication of prosperity, the farmers of this district are indeed beginning to realize their share of this world's goods. In the Caron settlement, Mr. Jas. Campbell is just roofing a new stable; Mr. A. H. Powell is completing a new house; Mr. And. McKewen is working at his new granary and implement shed. At Buffalo Lake Messrs. Hugh and Jas. Thomson are building new granaries and Mr. Sam Getty has put a new foundation under his residence and the house is now being plastered, and at Pasqua considerable improvements are being made including a new residence opposite the C.P.R. depot. The farmers to the south are equally enterprising, among their improvements being a new school house in the Newberry settlement. Quite a number have made minor improvements on their farms, and several have located ranches in the hills.

C. A. Gass sells the genuine binder twine. Try it.—ADVT.

Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways left for England yesterday on private business.

The C.P.R. depot at Indian Head is to be moved in order to make way for a new elevator which is to be erected.

Mrs. D. Moore, wife of Engineer Moore, returned home Wednesday morning from a visit to friends in the east.

A man by the name of Jas. Hilder and three horses were killed by lightning in a sod stable at Scuris on Monday evening.

J. A. Healey & Co. quote fruit dealers as follows: pints, per doz. 90c; quarts, \$1.20; gallon, \$1.40. Sugars, 18 lbs and 21 lbs for \$1.00.—ADVT.

Mr. J. Dalrymple, brother to Mrs. Arch. Getty, of Summerside, is expected to arrive from Ontario to morning to spend a few months in the district.

Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, who represented his country at the Queen's Jubilee celebration, passed through town on Wednesday en route home via Vancouver.

The Rev. F. A. G. Eichbaum, M.A., from Malvern, Eng., paid Moose Jaw a visit last week. Mr. Eichbaum is principal of a school for boys in England and is looking up former pupils who have come to reside in this country.

The enterprising Edmonton Bulletin devotes its entire issue of the 12th inst. in advocating the "All Canadian Route" to the Yukon, and a leading feature of the issue is a full page map showing the two feasible routes from that place.

C. A. Gass, agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., has this season sold fifteen of their celebrated binders, thirteen of which are to-day cutting Moose Jaw No. 1 hard. To-day he leaves with another for Mr. Hugh Gilmour, Jr., in the new Huron settlement.

Mr. Geo. Cartwright arrived this week from Lake Manitoba, and has with him wife and family of nine children located in the hills about twenty miles south of town. He brought with him over one hundred head of cattle and a full outfit of settlers effects, etc. He expresses himself as highly pleased with the country, there being abundance of hay and water where he has located.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—W. J. Gould has been in town with his tent studio the past week, and will remain until Thursday. Photos on art or platinum type paper. Terms, cash with order. Only first-class work made and guaranteed. Prices, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per dozen, cabinet size; \$3.00 and \$3.50 for cards and mantilla size. All work finished in town. Studio just south of M. J. MacLeod's.

Mr. L. H. Howie, editor and proprietor of the Brown City Banner, Michigan, and D. L. Caven, Canadian North-West Colonization Agent, of Brad Axe, Michigan, were passengers on Tuesday's No. 1 en route to Edmonton. Mr. Caven is an old railroad man, having followed that calling for about twenty years, and is also well acquainted with the North-West. Mr. Howie accompanies him and will give his impressions of the country on his return home in about two weeks' time.

Public meetings held at Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and St. Albert passed resolutions calling upon the Government to take measures this fall to open up a cart and pack trail to the Yukon by Lesser Slave, Peace river, and the valley of the Nelson, Laird and Pelly rivers. A pack trail now exists to the Fort as far as the Nelson branch of the Laird, 500 miles from Edmonton, thence across the mountains to the Pelly river, 450 miles, by way of the Laird valley. The boat route is well known and the land known to be fairly passable as the mountains are low, but no travelled land exists. The valley of the Pelly is easily passable. The total distance to Klondyke by this route is 1,400 miles.

DEATHS.

GETTY.—At Summerside, on Sunday, August 15th, the infant son, and on Monday, August 16th, the infant daughter (twins) of Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Getty.

FOUNT.—At Moose Jaw, on Sunday, August 15th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fount.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

Mr. Thos. Healey has received his first consignment of plums and expects another in a few days.

Hail damaged the Manitoba crops last Thursday to the extent of 100,000 bushels in the northern part of the Brandon district.

Mr. Hugh Ferguson left yesterday morning for Winnipeg with a car load of cattle, which he purchased at Willow Lake. He is expected home early next week.

W. J. Curtis, piano tuner, of Winnipeg, will be in town next week. He has had twenty-five years' experience and guarantees his work. He also tunes organs.—ADVT.

J. A. Drysdale, of the firm of Thomas & Co., marble dealers of Brandon, was here this week and erected monuments to the memory of Mrs. J. W. Wellington, Mrs. Moffatt and Mr. J. Holdsworth.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Insp. Howard, of G division of the N.W.M.P., Fort Saskatchewan, died suddenly and unexpectedly Sunday morning. Mrs. Howard had been ill for some time, but was thought to be recovering when the end came suddenly.

The treasurer of the Buffalo Lake Anglican church building fund begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$75.00 per J. L. Oldridge de la Hay, being balance of \$100.00 received from that gentleman. The bankers are Messrs. Hitchcock & McCulloch.

This season the Massey-Harris agency at Moose Jaw has disposed of 15 new binders and 20 new mowers, and two cars of wagons, buggies, etc., besides a large number of second hand machinery to the settlers of this district. This speaks well for the buying power of our farmers.

There is a good demand for farm help in this district. Farmers are offering \$30 and \$35 per month and board for harvest hands and yet there is a scarcity. Servant girls are also at a premium and can demand good wages. It is indeed hard to account for the numerous tramps that are going through the town when such wages are offered, especially when they are all "willing to work."

Moose Jaw public school was reopened last Monday morning after six weeks of mid-winter holidays, with about 150 in attendance. All the former teachers have resumed their duties with the exception of Miss Stevenson, whose department is in charge of Mr. Jas. Simington. Miss Burnett returned home from Chaplin on Friday last week, and Mr. McKee returned from Stonewall on Saturday. Miss Stevenson is expected home early next month.

Mr. Allen Healey, of Windsor, M.P. for Hants Co., N.S., was a passenger on Tuesday morning's No. 1 en route west, and while the train was waiting here he gave us a few minutes call. Mr. Healey is one of a party who are on a tour to the coast, and expresses himself as highly pleased with what he has seen of the North-West. The other members of the party are Mr. J. A. Russell, agent of the Halifax Banking Co. of Windsor, and Martin Dixon, agent at Truro for the Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Regina Standard: A correspondent writes us asking "Where can I buy a few thousand bricks." We cannot answer this. We have looked first through our own advertising columns and then through those of our North-West exchanges, but we cannot learn from them that anyone is manufacturing bricks for sale. And yet it is probable that brickmakers have piles of them awaiting customers. When will all people learn that they cannot succeed without advertising? This is a poser for our brickbusting correspondent.

An amusing incident occurred in a Clinton church on a recent Sunday. While the minister was making the usual announcements, one of the faithful who is noted for his hearty responses, caused a smile to spread over many faces by a response that came at a moment when no one expected it. "Our quarterly service will be held two weeks from to-day," said the pastor. "Praise the Lord," responded the good brother. "Instead of the usual lovefeast at ten o'clock," continued the preacher, "our service will commence at 11 o'clock, and we'll not have any sermon." "Praise the Lord," was again the very hearty response, and it was a minute before the minister recovered himself.

Mr. C. L. Ross, C. P. R. baggage-man is erecting a new residence on Fairford St.; Mr. P. N. Dorland's house is nearing completion; the stone work of Mr. Bellamy's new store is finished, and the framework of Mr. Harry Bate's new residence is up. Mr. Alex. McGregor has commenced building an addition, as has also Mr. Benj. Fletcher. The foundation of Mr. Alex. McDonald's new house is completed and as soon as the brick is ready work will be proceeded with. Mr. Sam McKewen's new house has been finished some time, and the same can be said with regard to that of Mr. Wm. Armstrong. These with many other minor improvements, such as the erection of stables, fences, painting, etc., etc., give our town quite a go-ahead appearance.

Mrs. Harry Card returned home to-day from a visit to friends in Regina.

Mr. L. A. McDonald passed through on Sunday evening en route to Winnipeg.

Mrs. J. C. Cameron returned home from a visit to her parents at Sinaluta on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Jas. H. Ross, M. L. A., arrived on to-day's delayed train and will remain until to-morrow evening.

Tenders are called in another column for the construction of a bridge over the Qu'Appelle near Lanyon's.

Next Sunday morning there will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in St. John the Baptist's church, after matins at 11 o'clock.

Police Magistrate Trant, of Regina, passed through on Monday morning en route to visit his daughter, Mrs. Cruickshanks, at Rush Lake.

The representative of China to the Diamond Jubilee, with his party and servants, passed through to-day en route home to China.

On Sunday next, August 22nd, Rev. W. Watson will conduct service in Newberry schoolhouse, south of town, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Train despatcher Ed. Hunt, paid Regina a visit on Monday. He will probably leave to-morrow evening to spend his vacation in Chicago.

Master Arthur and Miss Annie Oliver, who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. G. Chalmers, returned home to Battleford a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Sparling left for Brandon last Saturday after spending a week in Moose Jaw as the guests of Mrs. Sparling's sister, Mrs. T. E. McWilliams.

Mr. T. E. Cornyn, business manager of the Royal Anatomograph and specialty Co., was business manager of the Fraser Dramatic Company during their visit to Moose Jaw.

A special train bearing Vice President Shaughnessy, General Manager Whyte, Supt. Milestone and party of C. P. R. officials, went through on Tuesday evening to the west. Mr. Shaughnessy and Mr. Whyte went to the scene of Crow's Nest railway construction.

Mr. A. H. C. Dalley, manager of the World La Dell Concert Co., was in town yesterday arranging for the appearance of Miss World, the Canadian Nightingale, and Miss La Dell, electionist, at Moose Jaw about Oct. 6th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Home studio open the 20th of September for 10 days. An now making a specialty of the duil finish (in cabinet, heads and groups) the latest and best in photography. Save your orders for one you know and get first class work, better than can possibly be made in a tent. W. C. Lusk.—Ad.

On Friday last the steamer North-west found a dead body floating in the Saskatchewan river and brought it to Walter's Landing. The police took charge of it and an inquest was held. The body was identified as that of Robt. McMillan, a school teacher at Stony Plain, who had been on a mining scow up the river.

A newspaper report that a man of the name of D— had been fined 10s for drunkenness was immediately followed by a public notice by another man of the same surname that he was in no way connected with the other. But there was an echo to this. The next issue contained the following:—"Thanks, I, George D—, who was fined 10s for being drunk, beg to return thanks to Mr. William George D— for publicly notifying that I am in no way connected with him or his family."—Law Notes.

Summerside Garden Party.

The garden party held on Friday last, Aug. 16th, at Mr. Andrew McKewen's, Summerside, was a grand success. All the people in the vicinity and a number from a distance were present. The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation and Sunday school who had charge of it deserve great credit for the way in which it was carried through. The tables which were in front of Mr. McKewen's house on the lawn were loaded with a rich repast.

Two sets of croquet on the lawn was kept going during afternoon and evening. The baseball match between the married and single men was keenly contested and resulted in a glorious victory for the young fellows, who were very jubilant over their success. Seven innings were played at the close of which the scorer announced the result in favor of the single men, the score being 10-8 with an inning to spare. The concert in the Orange Hall was wholly made up of local talent and should space permit some deserve special mention. Rev. J. D. Dobbin, Presbyterian missionary, occupied the chair in a very able and efficient manner during the rendition of an excellent programme. God Save the queen brought to a close one of the most enjoyable and interesting gatherings that has taken place for some time.

A collection was taken up during the day in aid of the Summerside Sunday school and amounted to about \$18.

WANTED.

I can pay ten dollars weekly to a lady of mature age, refinement and taste, to spend her time in good cause. T. H. LINSOTT, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing in houses daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address, New Index Co., Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted immediately, a teacher for Caron school until Dec. 1st, perhaps longer. Salary about \$40.00 per month according to certificate. Apply to A. H. POWELL, Sec'y, Caron.

WANTED.

Teachers and other bright men for vacation or permanently, to solicit for "Canada: an Encyclopedia of the Country," in five royal quarto volumes. No delivering. Commission paid weekly. THE LINSOTT COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

STRAYED.

Into my herd, sec. 30, tp. 13, Rg. 25, on or about 1st June, one bay gelding pony, branded O on right shoulder, small white spot on forehead and nose, hind feet white. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. B. GLOVER. 7-10

STRAYED.

Strayed into my herd on or about August 1st, 1897, one two year old spotted red and white heifer, branded T on left hip, also two year old cow on same hip; and one red bull calf, no brand. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. W. M. SNOW, Moose Jaw. 7-10p

THRESHING.

Our threshing outfit is now ready to commence operations for the season. For the past thirteen years we have threshed in the district, and we are confident that we can give better satisfaction this season than ever before. Those desiring to thresh early should apply at once. F. W. GREEN.

AGENTS.

Second edition "Queen Victoria" exhausted. Jubilee edition on press. Best history of the Queen and the Victorian Era published. The only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty. Sales unprecedented—knock the bottom out of all records. Canvassers scooping in money. Even boys and girls sell it fast. Big commission or straight weekly salary after trial trip. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TENDERS WANTED.

Separate tenders called for by the Moose Jaw Board of School Trustees for the completion of the first floor of the new part of the addition to the school house as follows: 1. Lathing, plastering, brickwork and black boards. 2. Painting and varnishing. 3. All woodwork and finishing not otherwise specified in sections one and two. Tenders to be in by the 18th inst. Plans and specifications to be seen on application at the secretary's office. SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received, addressed "The Executive Committee, Regina," and marked "Tender for Bridge at Lanyon's Crossing," up to Thursday, 26th August, 1897, for the work hereinafter described and on the conditions herein set forth.

Construction of bridge over Qu'Appelle River at Lanyon's crossing, in accordance with plan and specification which can be seen at the office of Mr. Grayson, Barrister, Moose Jaw, and at the Public Works Office, Regina.

Contract to be completed by October 15th, 1897. Pile driver for use in constructing the bridge will be supplied at Regina.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. L. DENNIS, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Chief Engineer's Office, Regina, 18th August, 1897.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the North-West Irrigation Act, that the Executive Committee of the North-West Irrigation District No. 1, in pursuance of section 133 of the said Act, with the Agent of Dominion Lands at Regina, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from Three Cones, a Branch of Thunder Creek, a Conlee, a Branch of Thunder Creek, on the railroad allowance between Section 1 in Township 19 and Section 22 in Township 18, Range 25; west of Section 31 in Township 17, between Sections 20 and 21, in Township 19, Range 25; west of Section 7 in Township 17, west of Section 22, in Township 18, Range 25; west of Section 22 and 23 in Township 17, Range 25; and between Sections 13 and 18, in Township 18, Range 25 and 29 and west of 2nd main line, respectively, and for the right to construct the necessary dams as shown by the memorial filed to create the reservoirs for the storage of water to be used for the said purposes.

JOHN A. REID, Clerk of the Executive Committee. Dated at Regina, Assa., 20th July, 1897.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE Town Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1891, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Oswald B. Fysh, auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property viz: Lot number eighteen (18), in block number one registered and agents four (4) in the said town of Moose Jaw. Terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, Assa. Dated at Moose Jaw, 12th August, 1897.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE ON TRAINS AT BOOKSTORES 5c

..August..

Cash Selling Mid-summer Sale

M. J. MacLEOD.

All summer goods must go! Prices will do it! Profits will be lost sight of during August to carry out this policy. Look out for daily special bargains!

BOOTS & SHOES.

These prices will clear them in "quick march."

18 pair ladies' Dongola tie shoes, good value at \$1.50; while they last. \$1.10

24 pair ladies' fine Dongola oxford, with or without tips, price \$1.75; this week \$1.25

All lines in tan, oxblood, chocolate and canvas shoes are now going at Slaughtering Prices.

CLOTHING.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits! Big reductions made this week! Clearing out light summer coats and vests and straw hats at your own prices.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Eyes ..

Tested and Fitted Scientifically.

I have now a new line of high grade flint and pebble glasses, in gold, gold filled, steel or nickel frames. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also new stock of ladies' watches, chains and blouse sets. All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry repaired on short notice.

J. U. MUNN.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Furniture..... Baby Carriages..... Picture Frames..... Window Blinds..... Curtain Poles..... Etc., Etc.....

JNO. BELLAMY.

New: Tinsmith

.. SHOP ..

The undersigned wishes to inform the people of Moose Jaw and district that he has engaged the premises now occupied by Mr. H. Ferguson, and will on August 1st place in stock a complete line of tinware, granite ware, copper ware and all kinds of house furnishings and kitchen utensils. I will also carry a complete stock of stoves, and am now prepared to put in furnaces on the shortest notice. For the present I have opened up a tinsmith shop in the rear of the premises where repairs and job work will receive prompt attention. Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. K. SMITH.

Moose Jaw, July 23rd, 1897.